

ملتان لائصل

French troops to be relieved

PARIS (R) — The 2,000 French troops in the Multinational Force in Lebanon will be relieved early next month, the Defence Ministry said Friday. The contingent has been in Lebanon since last June. At least 10 French soldiers have been killed and 24 seriously wounded in the civil conflict that has engulfed Beirut and the surrounding areas in recent weeks. But the French government has ruled out any withdrawal or reduction of the force. The Defence Ministry said General Francois Cann would be the new commander of the French contingent, the largest in the 5,000-strong force, which also has units from the United States, Italy and Britain.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان ٹائمز: مؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

U.N. appeals for aid to Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar appealed Friday for contributions to a relief fund for Lebanon, saying \$10 million was needed to meet the urgent needs of some 150,000 people for about six weeks. He said in a statement that the Lebanese government had asked for additional U.N. humanitarian assistance in view of the renewed fighting. The \$10 million figure was based on a list of essential commodities and supplies developed in consultation with the Lebanese government and non-governmental organisations, he added.

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Red Cross needs \$6m in Lebanon

GENEVA (R) — The International Red Cross appealed Friday for 12 million Swiss francs (\$6 million) for its relief operations in Lebanon. The International Committee of the Red Cross said it had distributed food, water and blankets to about 87,000 displaced people during the relative lull in fighting over the past few days. However, the organisation said it had been unable to reach an estimated 18,000 needy people because of the hostilities.

Israeli commandos attack Palestinian camps in Lebanon

NICOSIA (R) — The Palestinian News Agency Wafa said Thursday Israeli commandos landed on a beach in north Lebanon two days ago and attacked Palestinian commando positions in two refugee camps, killing two commandos and wounding six. In a Tunis-dated dispatch quoting a Palestinian military spokesman, Wafa said the Israelis landed near the Al-Bared and Al-Beddawi refugee camps early on Tuesday. "They positioned mortars and proceeded to shell Palestinian positions with fragmentation shells before withdrawing by sea. Two Fatah (the biggest Palestinian commando group) positions were exposed to shelling, resulting in the death of two and the wounding of six," the agency said.

U.S. to sell Howitzers to Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON (R) — The Pentagon Thursday notified Congress it plans to sell Saudi Arabia 42 M198 155-millimetre Howitzers, support equipment and spare parts worth an estimated \$33 million. It said the sale was in keeping with U.S. policy to provide arms to countries to modernise their armed forces for purposes of self defence. The M198 Howitzers will replace older M114s, the Pentagon said. Congress must be informed of major foreign arms sales.

PLO, Israel said in talks over PoW exchange

KUWAIT (R) — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are negotiating an exchange of eight Israeli prisoners for more than 8,000 Palestinians, a Palestinian leader was quoted as saying Thursday. The daily Al Qabas newspaper quoted Salah Khalaf, member of PLO Executive Committee, as saying in an interview the negotiations are expected to end in agreement within the next few weeks. He did not say how or where the negotiations were conducted but informed Palestinian sources told Reuters the International Red Cross was handling the issue.

Author Beverley Nichols dies at 85

LONDON (R) — British author and journalist Beverley Nichols died Thursday after a fall last Friday on his 85th birthday, friends said Friday. Mr. Nichols published 50 books, including several children's books, thrillers and autobiographies. But he was best known for tales of cats, gardens.

Lebanon's Hawker Hunters attack Palestinian commandos near Beirut

Lebanese warplane shot down by anti-aircraft fire

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese warplanes attacked several hundred Palestinian commandos trying to infiltrate over a ridge towards Beirut early Friday and one plane was shot down and another hit by anti-aircraft fire, Western and Lebanese military officers said.

The officers said the Palestinians, who have moved to within 15 kilometres of Beirut from behind Syrian army lines in the central Lebanese mountains, attempted to move on the capital during the night to link up with underground Palestinians and leftist groups there.

The Lebanese Air Force sent in five of its eight available British-built Hawker Hunter fighter-bombers after dawn to drive the commandos back, the officers said.

Within hours of the attack, shells and mortar bombs landed near the British embassy on the west Beirut seafont, U.S. Marines positions at Beirut Airport and Lebanese army positions at the Defence Ministry in the hills above the capital.

At least four soldiers were wounded at the Defence Ministry but there were no reports of casualties elsewhere, eyewitnesses and security officials said.

The three remaining Lebanese Hunters, from the five which took off after dawn, continued to attack Palestinian positions near Souk Al Gharb throughout the day, apparently trying to secure the important road along the ridge southwest from the town towards the coastal community of Damour.

The planes, with heavy accom-

panying fire from the army on the ground, were trying to drive the commandos from the valley on the inland side of the ridge. Western military officers said.

The Lebanese army had secured most of the seven kilometre stretch of the ridge road considered vital to prevent the commandos from sweeping down towards Beirut Airport and south Beirut, where leftist Shi'ite Muslims might support them, the officers said.

The U.S. Marines surround Beirut Airport, closed for three weeks, and Western diplomats here have said the Marines would defend it.

The shelling of the Defence Ministry was from a position held by Syrian-backed forces on a mountain stretch of the Beirut-Damascus Highway, the officers said.

Three mortar bombs landed within 200 metres of the British embassy, guarded by U.S. Marines, on the west Beirut seafont, within hours of the Lebanese air raids but there were no casualties.

Western military officers said the mortars had been fired from within five kilometres of their target, presumably from a Beirut suburb, but declined to speculate as to who had fired them.

One Hawker Hunter was shot

down over the key town of Souk Al Gharb, on the ridge attacked by the Palestinians, but the Lebanese pilot parachuted to safety into the Mediterranean and was picked up by the U.S. aircraft carrier Eisenhower, the officers said.

A second Hawker-Hunter was hit by anti-aircraft fire but managed to land safely, they added.

It was believed to be the first air strike by the tiny Lebanese Air Force for 10 years.

The Western military officers said intelligence reports suggested that up to 2,000 Palestinian commandos, from various groups, were in the hills east of Souk Al Gharb, a key position held by the Lebanese army.

The commandos infiltrated from behind Syrian army lines in the mountains since Israeli troops pulled out of most mountain areas 12 days ago, they said.

The officers said Syrian and Israeli fighter planes scrambled over Lebanon Friday morning immediately after the Lebanese warplanes began their raids.

The Syrians, flying over north Lebanon, were apparently trying to deter the Lebanese pilots from flying while the Israelis went up over the south to see what was going on, they said.

Friday's fighting appeared to confirm recent reports from Israel saying Palestinian commandos intended to thrust back towards the city that they were forced to evacuate just over a year ago after the Israeli siege.

Friday's battles came on the first anniversary of the first day of the Beirut refugee camp massacre by Falangist militiamen, allowed into the camps by Israeli troops.

Meanwhile, Italian and French troops, who are part of the Mul-



Lebanese demonstrate in front of the White House in Washington Thursday. (A.P. wirephoto)

Arab World marks Beirut massacre

By Salameh Ne'matt
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The first anniversary of the massacre of Palestinians at Beirut's Sabra and Shatila refugee camps by Falangist militiamen, who were allowed into the camps by Israeli troops, coincided with Lebanese warplanes attacking several hundred Palestinian commandos who according to news agencies were trying to infiltrate over a ridge towards Beirut Friday.

The anniversary of the first day of the slaughter last year passed almost unnoticed Friday at the two refugee camps, overshadowed by the fighting in the mountains and ironically by the feast of Al Adha, the most important in the Muslim calendar.

Occasionally, rumours swept through the camps and their inhabitants that rightist gunmen are again on the war-path causing the poor Lebanese Muslims to scatter in panic.

Meanwhile, Italian and French troops, who are part of the Mul-

tinational Force in Beirut, stood guard in and around the two adjoining camps, but the refugees knew that one day their protectors will leave.

In the main street of the camp Friday, as reported by Jonathan Wright of Reuters news agency, an Italian sergeant was holding hands with Mona, a seven year old Palestinian girl, who happened to be in the eastern Bekaa Valley at

The Jordan Times is appearing today with a black border on the front page to mark the first anniversary of the massacre at Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

the time of the massacre. "We don't want the Italians to go — ever," she said.

On the anniversary of the two day massacre, the Arab League committee announced that Sept. 17 of every year will be a mourning day in all Arab countries to commemorate the slaughter of innocent Palestinian and Lebanese victims.

The Arab League committee also called for an exceptional meeting to denounce the slaughter and urged Arab newspapers to issue their editions in black framed prints, on the same day.

In Jordan, Saturday operations of the Queen Alia International Airport will be stopped for half an hour to mark the sad occasion.

According to Jordanian News Agency (Petra), Roberta Forelch, a Jewish American writer in New York said: "Israel has signed a contract with death, for it is not only fighting Arabs, but also fighting history and geographical facts."

Roberta Forelch pointed in her book published in the New York Times, that Jews in Israel are unable to support themselves without depending on the West for their existence. She also explained in her book the dangers that threaten Israel in the United States caused by the unsettled situation and turmoil in the Jewish-American community which is considered the backbone of American politics.

The King also reviewed the Iran-Iraq war with Mr. Nakasone, and its impact on the region, particularly with continued Iranian rejection of all mediation efforts to end the conflict between the two countries.

The King also discussed with Mr. Nakasone the situation in Lebanon and stressed the need for preserving Lebanon's unity and sovereignty, and guaranteeing total withdrawal of Israeli and policing forces from Lebanon, Petra said.

Hussein, Noor meet Hirohito

TOKYO (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein met at the Imperial Palace Friday Emperor Hirohito, who gave a dinner banquet in honour of the King and Her Majesty Queen Noor. The dinner was attended by members of the Japanese Imperial Family.

Later in the afternoon, the King held a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during which views were exchanged on several international political issues and latest developments in the Middle East.

The King gave an elaborate report on the background and present condition of the Palestine question, which is the central issue of the Middle East conflict, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra reported.

King Hussein stressed that Jordan's perception of a just and comprehensive peace in the region is based on a total withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories during 1967 war, and guarantee Palestinian right to self-determination on their national soil, Petra added.

The King reviewed with the Japanese prime minister the current situation in the Middle East and Israel's annexationist policies, including application of systematic arbitrary measures to drive the Palestinians out of their homeland.

The King also reviewed the Iran-Iraq war with Mr. Nakasone, and its impact on the region, particularly with continued Iranian rejection of all mediation efforts to end the conflict between the two countries.

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Saudi envoy hopeful of ceasefire

DAMASCUS (R) — Saudi Arabia's special envoy, Prince Bandar Bin Sultan, said Friday he was optimistic that a ceasefire agreement could be reached to end fighting in Lebanon.

"I must be optimistic in order to put an end to present sufferings and killings in Lebanon," he told reporters after meetings in Damascus with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam and Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt.

Prince Bandar said King Fahd of Saudi Arabia had instructed him to see that the bloodshed in Lebanon ended as soon as possible.

"There are strong hopes to that effect," he added.

A spokesman for Mr. Junblatt's Syrian-backed Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), opposing the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel, said one Lebanese air force plane was shot down and 25 Lebanese troops were killed in fighting Friday in hills overlooking Beirut.

Prince Bandar said earlier he would be flying back to Saudi Arabia Friday night, but he told reporters later that he might delay his departure "for some time."

The prince has been shuttling

between Damascus and Cyprus during the past week for talks with Syrian and Lebanese officials on a draft agreement for an immediate ceasefire in Lebanon.

He also met Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and key Lebanese leaders early Friday at the Presidential Palace in the hills above Beirut.

The PSP spokesman said in a statement that PSP militia in Lebanon shot down one Lebanese warplane and hit two others which he said had made emergency landings in a British military base in Cyprus.

Herzog dashes hopes for speedy choice of premier

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Hopes for a speedy choice of a successor to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin suffered a setback Friday following President Chaim Herzog's decision to confer with all parliamentary factions to find a candidate.

The president announced he will start consulting with leaders of each of the dozen parties and factions represented in parliament on Sunday.

He said he thought the naming of a candidate to form the new government could be made by mid-week. But members of Mr.

Begin's dominant Likud Party expressed disappointment, saying they expected the president to speed up the process in view of the serious problems facing the nation.

Roni Milo, Likud parliamentary member, said the president was "following the book, but since the Likud is the only party with a signed agreement guaranteeing it a parliamentary majority, we expected him to speed up the process and name Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to form the next government."

But only after Mr. Herzog com-

pletes his meetings will he authorise someone to form a government to succeed the coalition headed by Mr. Begin, who resigned Thursday.

Mr. Shamir, elected to succeed Mr. Begin as party leader and who is most likely to set up the next government, hammered out a signed agreement last week with members of the present coalition to regroup under his leadership.

The coalition of five rightist and religious parties command a majority of 64 votes in the 120-seat parliament.

Reagan holds firm on missile deployment

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has rejected a suggestion by former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky that the United States should delay the planned deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, the White House said Friday.

Mr. Reagan's response to an Aug. 10 letter from Mr. Kreisky was made public Friday by the White House.

The president said: "A delay in our deployments would only encourage the Soviets to believe that NATO's resolve was faltering and that they could stretch our negotiations endlessly without addressing our legitimate security concerns."

The United States is scheduled to begin deploying new cruise and Pershing II intermediate-range missiles in Europe later this year unless agreement is reached that would eliminate all of the Soviet Union's SS-20 intermediate weapons.

Mr. Kreisky was seriously split on nuclear arms policy and urged Mr. Reagan to delay deployment "a few more months."

This would make it clear that the U.S. sought a result and place the responsibility for failure clearly on Moscow.

Mr. Reagan said U.S. negotiators would listen to every option presented at talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces which resume on Oct. 6 in Geneva.

Ghali criticises Israel over Camp David accord

CAIRO (R) — The Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs said Friday the Camp David accords signed five years ago had not helped to restore Palestinian rights.

Mr. Boutros Ghali told Reuters that the first part of the agreements, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty which had stipulated Israel's withdrawal from Sinai, had been fulfilled.

But he said the second part of

Military governor-general endorses court verdicts

AMMAN (Agencies) — Jordan's military governor-general has endorsed a martial law court verdicts on 40 people tried on charges of inciting trouble and taking part in illegal assembly, the official Jordanian News Agency Petra said Thursday night.

It gave no details of the case but

said three people had been sentenced to three years imprisonment each, 30 to one year and eight to four months. Another 49 were acquitted.

The agency said the three sentenced to three years imprisonment were still at large.

Baghdad says Iranians shot down Iraqi plane

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Friday Iran had shot down one of its planes during an attack on Iranian positions.

An Iraqi high command communique issued in Baghdad did not say when or where the plane

was shot down. According to recent Iraqi communiques, Iraqi planes have made almost daily attacks against Iranian positions on the Gulf war's northern front and on positions deep inside Iran.

Western aviation experts work on draft proposal

MONTREAL (R) — Western civil aviation experts worked Friday on a draft resolution on the South Korean Airliner disaster after the Soviet Union told them it was conducting its own investigation into the shooting down of the plane.

But the Soviet Union appeared unlikely to agree to a full international inquiry since a Moscow delegate told the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO): "Before completion of the (Soviet) report, there are no grounds for studying the matter in ICAO."

Using its veto in the United Nations Security Council, the Soviet Union blocked calls for an international inquiry. It cannot do so in ICAO, a specialised U.N. agency in which no country has a veto and resolutions are passed by a simple majority.

ICAO's 33-nation governing council is dominated by Western member states which spent Thursday sharply attacking the Soviet Union for shooting down the plane and then seemed little doubt, as the delegates gathered for a second day, that a resolution

condemning Moscow could be passed easily.

It is the first international gathering of aviation specialists since the Sept. 1 disaster in which 269 people died, and many delegates have called for tighter, improved rules of the air covering everything from navigation procedures to better coordination between civil and military air traffic controllers.

U.S. Federal Aviation Administration chief Lynn Helms, rejecting Soviet claims that the plane was on a spy mission, told the meeting: "The Soviet Union has told the world that it would take the same action again."

"The International Civil Aviation community must categorically reject the appalling threat of similar action in future instances."

Japan suggested to ICAO that civil airlines keep their individual company symbols permanently illuminated on plane tail fins to facilitate identification.

France wanted international law rewritten so that the use of force against civil airliners was specifically banned.

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MIDDLE EAST

Islamic World celebrates Eid

BAHRAIN (R) — Millions of Muslims throughout the Islamic World, much of it beset by war and political upheaval, prepared Friday to celebrate the feast of sacrifice as the annual pilgrimage to Mecca reached its climax.

Some two million pilgrims, including many from warring Iran and Iraq, others from strife-torn Lebanon, from Africa and Asia, Friday made an 11-kilometre march from near the holy city in Saudi Arabia to Mount Arafat.

Mount Arafat was where the Prophet Mohammed gave his farewell sermon to the new-born Muslim community shortly before he died in 632 A.D.

Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who heads an Islamic committee trying to end the Iran-Iraq War, appealed to both sides to see that "the spirit of solidarity and fraternity wins over the spirit of war."

With the end of the pilgrimage rites, Muslims Saturday observe the feast of sacrifice, the Eid Al-Adha, celebrated with public holidays of up to four days, the slaughter of lambs, goats and cattle and prayers in mosques.

But with a curfew in Beirut after dark and fighting in the Shouf Mountains outside the city, Lebanon plans no celebrations. Government offices will close Saturday, but only private businesses in Muslim areas will observe the holiday.

Kuwait has cancelled all public celebrations because of the Middle East situation.

Airports at Abu Dhabi, in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Doha, Qatar's capital, will close for 30 minutes Saturday to mark the first anniversary of the massacre of several hundred Palestinians in Beirut's Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

The African republic of Djibouti has cancelled all celebrations in order to mark the anniversary of the massacre, while local radio will broadcast recitals

from the Koran, and Palestinian songs.

Saudi Arabia, the guardian of Islam's holy shrines, stages no festivities, but the country is strict about the performance of prayers and other religious rituals. More than two million lambs are expected to be slaughtered this year.

Previously, most of the meat was either left for birds of prey, burned or buried. But Saudi Arabia has now built canning factories to process much of the meat, which will be donated to poorer countries, mainly in Africa.

Pakistani officials said Saudi Arabia has pledged to donate the meat of 25,000 sheep to feed Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

For Iran, the focus of attention at Eid Al-Adha is not at home but in Mecca, where 100,000 Iranian pilgrims have been broadcasting the message of Iran's Islamic revolution.

The pilgrimage to Mecca is a political as much as a religious event for Iranian militants.

Despite opposition from Saudi Arabia's rulers, the Iranians organised rallies to chant slogans against the United States, Israel and the Soviet Union.

In other Gulf states, apart from Kuwait, there will be no change in the pattern of celebration. After morning prayers, rulers will receive congratulations from their subjects.

As the sun rises over Cairo Saturday, Egyptian butchers in blood-stained galabiyas (robes) will roam streets offering their services for the sacrificial slaughter.

In Turkey, government offices, private businesses and newspapers will close for four days.

Soviet aide to visit Cairo

CAIRO (R) — A senior Soviet official will visit Egypt this week to discuss Egyptian-Soviet relations which have been at their lowest ebb over the past two years, Egypt's foreign ministry said Friday.

Oleg Grinevsky, head of the Soviet foreign ministry's department on Near East affairs, is due in Cairo on Sept. 20 for four days of talks with his Egyptian counterparts.

Egypt's assistant foreign minister, Omran Al-Shafat, will head his country's team in the talks, said by the foreign ministry to focus on bilateral relations and ways of improving them.

President Hosni Mubarak and key figures in his government have repeatedly said that relations between the two countries would be upgraded to ambassadorial level before the end of 1983.

U.S. rejects Kabul charge

WASHINGTON (R) — The State Department has acknowledged that two American diplomats had been expelled from Afghanistan on charges of spying which it called preposterous.

Kabul Radio reported the expulsion Thursday, quoting the Afghan foreign ministry as saying the authorities had evidence that the diplomats were helping guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed government.

The State Department identified the two as Hugh Turner, a second secretary, and Rob Blackburn, at attaché. The department said they had been told to leave Afghanistan within 48 hours.

Kabul Radio monitored in Islamabad had earlier identified the two in a Persian-language broadcast as a Maj. Jefferson and Robert Cremyer and said they were accused of spying.

The State Department said it was puzzled and concerned by the Afghan government's "inexplicable and outrageous action."



SCENES FROM A CIVIL WAR: (Left) An unidentified soldier of the Chadian President Hissene Habre's forces poses in front of partly destroyed tank in the desert in Oum Chalouba, northern Chad. (Right) Another of Habre's soldiers, also unidentified, kneels down in front of a destroyed Mercedes truck in the same area. (A.P. wirephotos)

Pakistani politician calls for transport strike

ISLAMABAD (R) — A jailed Pakistani opposition leader called Friday for a transport strike later this month to protest against local council elections called by the military government.

Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, head of the banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP) in the troubled province of Sindh, said in a smuggled statement that all traffic should stop during the elections, due to be held on Sept. 28 in Punjab Province and the following day in Sindh.

The protest would show the people rejected President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq's plans for a gradual and controlled return to civilian rule by March 1985, it said.

Mr. Jatoi, arrested at the start of an opposition civil disobedience drive a month ago, called in an earlier statement for a holy war against martial law. A cash followed in his Sindh hometown in which seven policemen and five protesters died.

Gen. Zia announced on Aug. 12, two days before the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) began its protests, that he would call elections for a civilian parliament by March 1985.

Journalist jailed by Istanbul

ISTANBUL (R) — A Turkish journalist, Metin Tokat, was jailed for three months by a martial law court Thursday for defying a decree banning criticism of Turkey's ruling national security council, Milliyet newspaper officials said.

Dogan Heper, editor-in-chief of the mass-circulation daily, also received a three-month jail sentence, they said. But, under a press law amendment, he will pay a 9,000 lire (\$40) fine instead of going to prison.

Lebanon reconstruction delayed by new violence

BEIRUT (R) — Two weeks of fighting in Lebanon set back reconstruction work in the battered country by a full year while increasing its cost by six billion Lebanese pounds (about \$1.2 billion), according to a respected economic newsletter.

The English-language weekly Arab Report and Memo, based in Beirut, said this had created an immediate need for additional government borrowing of at least 1.5 billion Lebanese pounds (\$300 million).

Before the latest outbreak of fighting, the cost of rebuilding the country after eight successive

years of violence had been put at 62.2 billion Lebanese pounds.

It said a flight of capital had cost banks \$300 million and panicked Lebanese transferred funds abroad. Banks have recently reported a significant decrease in their volume of business with transactions limited to cash withdrawals only.

The closure of Beirut International Airport has not only led to a significant loss in state revenue but has also cost Lebanon's main flag carriers, Middle East Airlines and trans Mediterranean Airlines, an estimated \$0 million pounds (\$16.3 million).

Multinational peacekeeping forces in Lebanon could face tough times ahead

By John Rogers

Reuters

LONDON — A new round of intense fighting in Lebanon has sparked fears that Western peacekeeping forces could be sucked into direct conflict with Syria.

Western analysts say that although the uncertainties are great, Lebanon's chronic factional warfare and instability threaten to plunge the area into wider conflict.

The Lebanese fighting, chiefly between rightist Falangists and leftist Progressive Socialist Party forces, intensified after Israel pulled its forces southwards this month, leaving a vacuum in the Shouf Mountains south and east of Beirut.

Lebanon's army became engaged in battles with the Syrian-backed Druze fighters.

Units of the U.S.-led peace force, bolstering President Amin Gemayel's attempts to control his country, came under fire last week and fired on gun emplacements manned by pro-Syrian militias, raising prospects of direct involvement.

Syria and the peace force countries — the U.S., France, Italy and Britain — have so far kept clear of the brink. But how long the 5,300-man multinational force can do so is just one of Lebanon's unanswered questions.

The Times of London said the force could not continue long in a passive role and should be ready to counter external interference.

"If the Multinational Force does not interfere, Syrian and Palestinian interference may tip the scale against President Gemayel and his government, or Israel may feel obliged to come back in order to prevent Syria and the PLO from exploiting their departure," it said.

Western governments and President Gemayel are planning their hopes on current efforts, with Saudi Arabian mediation, to arrange a ceasefire and reconciliation talks.

Seeking U.N. Security Council help, Lebanon said last weekend: "The situation cannot be allowed to continue without endangering international peace and security and imperilling the very fate of (Lebanon)."

Multinational Force member have concentrated their efforts on aiding the Lebanese army to withstand attacks on its defensive positions on a ridge outside Beirut.

Western military sources in Beirut said the U.S. had made "extraordinary efforts" to help the army over the past 10 days, mainly by supplying artillery shells.

Diplomats said there was no feeling among the four Western countries that it was time to quit Lebanon. Yet they were also not ready to send in more troops in response to Lebanese government requests, officials said.

But the increased prospects of direct involvement could precipitate fresh decisions.

If U.S. Marines or French, Italian or British positions suffer a direct attack, they could be forced to use their fighter planes against hostile guns, increasing the dangers of escalation.

Western diplomats in Damascus say this sort of involvement could bring them into confrontation with Syria, with the further possibility of the Soviet Union stepping in to defend its main Middle Eastern ally.

State-run Damascus Radio said at the weekend that threats to Syria would "open the doors wide for possibilities which will not be in their interest nor the interest of peace and stability in the region."

U.S. spokesmen have issued several warnings to Damascus to stay out of Lebanon's fighting, and the White House Monday said Syria probably directed left-wing militia and Palestinian attacks on Lebanese army positions near Beirut over the weekend.

U.S. officials said they felt the Syrians, who have some 40,000 troops in Lebanon, were acting according to their own interests, rather than Moscow's.

They did not foresee direct Soviet intervention in Lebanon.

Syrian and Palestinian spokesmen have denied charges by the Lebanese government and Western diplomats that their men have taken part in recent fighting.

Western military sources believe the Syrians' main aim is to

avoid direct involvement and to use the leftist groups they support and supply with arms to pursue their political aim of exerting maximum control over Lebanon.

Israel, which invaded Lebanon in June last year, appears effectively to have abandoned its original goal of driving Syrian and Palestinian forces out of the country and concluding a peace treaty with the Lebanese government.

An official Israeli spokesman said Israel's primary interest was to defend its northern border.

One Israeli analyst, Yosi Olmert of Tel Aviv University, believes Syria has been the main winner from the latest round of fighting.

"The Syrians have extended their influence without risking any

of their soldiers," he said. "They have restored their position to what it was before last year's Israeli invasion."

Israeli officials fear the leftist guerrillas will fill the area which Israel evacuated when it pulled back to the Awali River. "We had hoped there would be a buffer zone north of the Awali line, but instead we may have a confrontation line," one said.

Israel is concerned at the threat the fighting poses to President Gemayel's government, but officials say other countries, and especially the U.S. and France, have an equal interest in preserving his government.

"Israel will not act alone to protect Gemayel," one said.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:30 Caricatures
18:15 Caricatures
18:45 Invaders from Space
19:05 Documentary
19:20 Local Programme on Agriculture
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Special Programme on Lebanon
21:00 Local Programme
21:15 Arabic Play
21:30 News in Arabic
21:45 Play Continued

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 A Special Programme on Lebanon
21:05 Feature Film: The Message
Anthony Quinn, Irene Papas
22:00 News in English
22:30 Feature film continued

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM. 99 MHz. FM
S. partly on 95.00 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
07:33 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
08:03 Top Twenty
08:18 Morning Show
11:00 News Summary
11:05 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:03 Pop Session
12:50 News Summary
13:03 Catch the Words
14:00 News Bulletin
14:15 Instrumentals
14:30 Centres of Culture
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
17:00 Jordan Weekly
17:30 Special Feature
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Top Twenty
19:00 Date with a Star
20:00 Jibran Libran
20:30 The Young Sound

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Kings of Jazz
06:45 Financial News 6:55 Reflections
07:00 World News 07:05 Britain News
07:15 About Britain 07:30 New Ideas
07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Album Time 09:00 World News 09:05 News about Britain 09:15 From the Weeklies 09:30 Classical Record Review 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Fantastic Fiddlers 10:30 Brain of Britain 10:35 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Kipling's India 12:15 What's New 12:30 My Music 12:00 World News 12:05 News about Britain 12:15 About Britain 12:30 Meridian — The Reith Lectures 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Anything Goes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Commentary 15:15 Network U.K. 15:30 The Hit Machine 16:00 Saturday Special 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Saturday Special 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Saturday Special 19:00 News Summary 20:00 World News 20:05 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsweek 20:30 Promenade Concerts 21:30 Album Time 21:35 Recording of the Week 21:45 Good Books 22:00 World News 22:05 Commentary 22:15 Mandragora 22:30 Call It Genius 23:15 King of Jazz 23:30 Kipling's India 24:00 World News 24:05 From Our Own Correspondent 00:30 New Ideas 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary 01:15 Letterbox 01:30 Meridian — The Reith Lectures

VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 7205, 11925, 15205

05:00 The Breakfast Show: News, Information Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, ScienceDigest, News Summary at 30 minute past the hour, 17:00 News 17:10 This Week

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILMS

"La Vieille Fille" at the French Cultural Centre (subtitled in Arabic) Saturday and Sunday at 7:30 p.m.

"Turkish film 'Kaher El Kuloub' at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m. Sunday.

"Turkish film 'Tha' Woman' at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m. Monday.

"Bang the Drum Slowly" at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m. Monday.

CBS NEWS

At the American Centre Tuesday at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

EXHIBITION

"Sculptures in Bronze" by Laila Hadad at the Ala Art Gallery. Closed to public Sunday and Monday.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 661026/7
American Centre Library. 41520
British Council. 36147-8
French Cultural Centre. 37009
Goethe Institute. 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre. 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre. 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre. 39777
Haya Arts Centre. 655195
Hussein Youth City. 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Amman Municipal Library. 36111
University of Jordan Library. 343575

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabbal Luwdeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabbal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabbal Amman, 41559.
Armenian Catholic Church: Ashrafieh, 7131.
Armenian Orthodox Church: Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiati, 663249.

11:30 Larnaka (Cyprus Air)
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AMMAN AIRPORT
This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53230, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.

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NEWS

Police officers graduate



Public Security Deputy Director for Administrative Affairs Brig. Issa Al Omari gives a certificate to a graduate police officer. (Petra photo)

AMMAN (Petra) — Four groups of police officers graduated from the Officers' Training Institute and the Police Specialised Institute under the patronage of Public Security Director Maj. Gen.

Mohammad Idris.

Public Security Deputy Director for Administrative Affairs Brig. Issa Al Omari, who deputised for Maj. Gen. Idris, said in

an address to the graduate officers that the Police Corps should regularly hold similar courses and provide its members with the most recent information and skills for police work.

Jordan sends new envoy to India

NEW DELHI (Petra) — Jordan's new ambassador to India, Mohammad Ali Khorma, Wednesday presented his credentials to the Indian president.

Mr. Khorma conveyed to Indian President Zail Singh His Majesty King Hussein's greetings and good wishes for the Indian people to accomplish further progress and prosperity.

He also praised the strong relations binding Jordan and India.

The Indian president asked the newly-appointed ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the King and the Jordanian government and people, wishing Jordan progress and prosperity under the leadership of the King's wise leadership.

Pakistani embassy to hold reunion

AMMAN (J.T.) — The embassy of Pakistan in Amman has announced a reunion for Eid Al Adha.

This will be held at the embassy premises, in Jabal Luwaidh, on Saturday at 4:30 p.m. The embassy has invited all members of the Pakistani Community in Jordan.

Hassan congratulates King

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, sent a cable of good wishes to His Majesty King Hussein congratulating him on the occasion of Eid Al Adha Al Mubarak. Following is the text of the cable:

"It is my great pleasure to take the chance of Eid Al Adha Al Mubarak to send Your Majesty on behalf of myself and your Jordanian family most sincere feelings of affection and loyalty. Your tireless drive for the realisation of the great ideals and expectations of the Arab Nation is typical of your noble nature and goals. Your effort comes at a time when the whole Arab Nation is facing a fatal challenge that aims at destroying the Arab identity and threatens the imminent disintegration of its ranks. The Arab individual stands stunned before what he sees and feels in Arab reality, lost between the memory of a great past full of victories and dignity, and a painful present full of disappointments and obstacles to a bright future. He is overrun by torrents of international conflicts and plots against the welfare of the nation and its well being.

Your Majesty is the hope for this nation to be led away in peace and safety from various conflicts and trends that pose a threat to the nation's interests. You are looked up to, to preserve its being and safeguard its future before it is too late. Your instructions are to be cherished and your guidance is the light which illuminates our way. Your Jordanian family and all faithful Arabs pray to God to keep you safe and in good health. They wish the present occasion will return next year and bring with it unity of the Arab stand and dignity for the Nation. Victory with God's blessing is coming. Kul 'Aam Wa'antum Bikhair.

Your loving brother,
Al Hassan Ibn Talal.

King cables Crown Prince on Eid Al Adha

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent the following cable to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on the occasion of Eid Al Adha Al Mubarak:

Royal Highness, brother Crown Prince Hassan Ibn Talal.

It is my great pleasure to take the holy Eid Al Adha occasion to send Your Highness and members of our Jordanian family, civilians and members of the Armed Forces who share with us the effort of serving Jordan and honouring her name and raise the country's banner higher.

We implore God that the next Eid will return with Arab integrity achieved, and the occupied Arab territories, including the Aqsa Mosque, freed. The great occasion of Eid Al Adha shall with God's help always support us with the high ideals of self-sacrifice, faith and perseverance to reach our



dear goals and horizons of glory for Arabs and Islam.

With my best wishes, deep love and regard.

Your brother,
Al Hussein Ibn Talal

Royal Court receives congratulatory cables

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Court received a stream of congratulatory cables to His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on the occasion of the Holy Eid Al Adha.

The cables, sent by senior Jordanian officials, wished the King and Prince Hassan good health and happiness, imploring God to preserve the King as the leader and guide of the Royal family, the Jordanian people and the Arab Nation for the continuation of the drive for construction and public welfare, and the realisation of the

Nation's yearning for prosperity and dignity.

The cables were sent by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, cabinet ministers, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Tarawneh and Upper House members, deputy speaker of the National Consultative Council (NCC) and NCC members, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh, Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleh, directors of the Public Security, General Intelligence and Civil Defence and senior civil and military officials.

Abu Nowar meets chairman

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ma'an Abu Nowar received in his office Thursday the newly-elected Chairman Zuhair Al Ajlouni, and members of the administrative board of the Jordan Hotels Association.

During the meeting Mr. Abu Nowar called for more cooperation with the ministry and to propose any suggestions or new ideas to the ministry that would help improve tourism and hotels work.

NEWS IN BRIEF

1982 exports to ACM states rise

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's total exports to Arab Common Market countries amounted to JD 80.6 million in 1982, according to a press release issued here Wednesday. It said that this figure registered JD 1.8 million more than the previous year. In the past year, Jordan exported goods worth JD 66.6 million to Iraq, JD 8.4 million to Syria, JD 3.7 million to Libya, and JD 1.8 million to North and South Yemen, the statement said. The major products exported, it added, were: plastics, medicines, bricks, metal furniture, vegetables, fruits and ready to wear clothing.

Department warns of heavy bridge traffic

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department has advised the public to refrain from travelling to the West Bank via the two bridges across the River Jordan on Friday unless it is absolutely necessary. A department statement said that the two bridges will be open for travel only for two hours between 6:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m., and the number of people crossing will be strictly limited.

School vaccination campaign arranged

IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid Health Department has decided to launch a vaccination campaign aimed at school students on Sept. 21. The vaccination campaign will be organised and sponsored by the school health physicians and a dentists and will cover all schools in Irbid and its villages, a health department spokesman said. Meanwhile the director of Irbid Health Department, Dr. Mu'in Al Ghool Wednesday inspected the medical services in Jerash and Mafraq districts.

Supply ministry continues distribution

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Supply will continue the distribution of frozen meat, chicken and fish Thursday and Friday Sept. 15, 16 to its distribution centres according to a ministry spokesman. These centres are located at Aqaba, Irbid, Jweidah, Jabal Al Weibdeh and Jabal Al Hussein. The Ministry will continue distributing fresh meat and veal to the Amman Municipality Slaughter House, the spokesman added.

Irbid to have new gardens

IRBID (Petra) — About 150 dunums in Irbid have been assigned to construct nine gardens and public parks in the city, according to the Mayor of Irbid Abdel Razzaq Tbeishat. Dr. Tbeishat said that these gardens will be positioned evenly around the city. The Irbid Municipality has already started to build two children gardens, in the western part of the city, Dr. Tbeishat added. Irbid at present has three children gardens.

Community college results announced

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education Wednesday released the results of the general examinations for community colleges in Jordan. Dr. Ahmad Al Bashairch, director of the ministry's examinations department, held a press conference to announce the results saying that 67.3 per cent of the total number of students passed the examinations against 58.13 per cent in 1982. He said that out of 14,096 students that sat the general examination, 9,653 passed. The students are drawn from the 39 community colleges in the country and amongst the subjects studied, engineering, commerce, paramedics, teacher training and social work dominated.

Layla Haddad: Hard metal with soft touch

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "Sculptures in Bronze" is the title of Layla Haddad's first solo exhibition now on show at the Alia Art Gallery. It is a slightly misleading title, for the exhibition is much more than just bronze sculptures sitting alone on their pedestals.

Instead, the 12 pieces have been carefully integrated with a selection of drawings, photographs, screens and plants that enhances the collection and gives it a deeper coherence and appeal.

This imaginative and thoughtful display of her work is indicative of Haddad's total approach to her art. The whole show — from the smoothly flowing curves of her figures to the sharp colour photographs that give an idea of how the sculptures would look if located in a different outdoor environment and in a larger scale — echo with a feeling of professionalism and with a philosophy that if a job is worth doing its worth doing well.

The attention to detail, the seriousness and dedication — a dedication that led Haddad to cast her pieces literally under fire in Beirut this summer — that has gone into both the pieces and their display are assets that have given this young artist a head start down the long and difficult road to artistic maturity.

At the moment however Haddad is still at the beginning of that road. Although she has long been interested, first in ceramics and

metal with such ebullience and joy, so that at times it seems as if these pieces can hardly contain themselves and that at any minute they will leap off their stands and continue their rapturous dancing.

Especially good is "A man and a woman" whose curving bodies, one dominant, the other subservient, echo one another like the melodies in a fugue of Bach.

In her more recent work, Haddad has tamed her exuberance to a more subtle sense of inward calm. The movement is still there but now more controlled and in place of the more mythlike figures — the half man-half beast, the figure with the head dissolving into clouds and the emaciated Giacometti-like dancer, are more familiar people.

This time they are in the recognizable form of Arabs in their traditional dress and it is through this dress — the flowing *abayas*, the *hanas*, the *milfahs* that Haddad conveys her movement.

Undoubtedly the best among these latter four are "The Gossipers" and "The Conversation". In these, Haddad's composition is flawless. The two figures seem to flow together in perfect harmony, each line, each curve being gently reconfirmed and reiterated over and over again while the light plays in the recesses, its soft glow highlighting the smoothly turning ridges.

There is a strong feminine element in much of Haddad's work seen especially in pieces like "Lily" and in many of the sumptuous drawings of the fertile female form which are conveyed in a few hazy but confidently swirling charcoal lines.

It takes courage to show works like these that appeal to women but often not to men in a male dominated world, but Haddad has that courage and it is because of this strength, this determination that we can expect much more good and valid work from Layla Haddad in the future.

All the work is for sale, prices ranging from JD 1,200 for the "Seagulls" down to JD 5,000 for some small clay figurines inspired by the art of the ancients. The exhibition runs until Sept. 22.

ART REVIEW

then in sculpture, it wasn't until two years ago that she was able to devote all her time to it.

This exhibition is the result of those last two years; while the pieces are unified by certain elements — their simplicity, their vivacity and joyful movement — their very different styles show that Haddad is still searching for her own particular mode of expression.

Haddad's earlier work ranges from the abstract like the pure clean lines of "Seated Lady" whose silky smooth silver coat envelopes her sensuous curves in an irresistible reflective sheen to the literal, like "Seagulls".

As with "Seated Lady", the composition of the forms in "Seagulls" is instantly and lastingly pleasing. The birds almost seem to glide upwards, wheeling and mewing as they rise ever higher on the thermal of invisible power.

Almost but not quite — for although their delicately pointed faces would cut the wind, their wings need to be a little more streamlined, a little lighter and more aerodynamic before the imagination can give them the freedom of the air. As it is, however, there is a rich contrast between the weightlessness of the suspended forms and the heavy solidity of the metal from which they are made.

Haddad's other pieces from their earlier period are dancing figures and it is with these that the artist really comes into her own. Few can capture such rhythmic grace and movement, indeed such spontaneity, in this very unspontaneous media as can Haddad. Few can imbue that lifeless



"The Dancer" (above) and "The Gossipers" (below)



Layla Haddad uses excellent settings and photographs of her sculptures to produce a total art

RSS completes dairy study

AMMAN (Petra) — The economic department of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has participated in the technical and feasibility study of dairy cattle in Libya.

This was prepared by a team from the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) which belongs to the Arab League. The study dealt with conditions and problems of developing dairy farming in Libya. It also included a six-week field visit of several

cattle-breeding stations to inspect their conditions, marketing factors and manpower, according to the team's economic advisor Dr. Ahmad Qasem Al Ahmad.

Dr. Al Ahmad added that study came up with suggestions and recommendations aimed at improving the efficiency and solving the veterinary problems, as well as organising financial matters of cows projects. This contribution is a part of RSS policy of providing scientific and practical experience and consultations in applied studies and researches.



The wrestling team after arriving in Amman. (Petra photo)

Wrestlers arrive in Amman

AMMAN — A team of world famous wrestlers arrived in Amman Thursday to take part in a week-long series of contests.

These will take place at the Roman Amphitheatre, downtown Amman.

The team, hosted by Al Faisal Sports Club, consists of 11 heavyweight wrestlers and four dwarfs of world reputation.

The team was received at Queen Alia International Airport by contest promoter Ardie Andrew, a number of Al Faisal board members and members of the organising committee.

MATINEE PARTY AT

COMMODORE HOTEL

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matinee parties from 4
to 8 p.m. throughout.

Eid Al Adha Holiday

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of the famous

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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

For Friday

Al Ra'i: Look after those bridges

CRITICISM BY British diplomatic sources and newspapers of their Foreign Office Junior Minister Richard Luce's announcement supporting the use of the U.S. air force in Lebanon is not of much help. Such critical comments of the announcement, which openly admitted that the British air force sent to Cyprus is also aimed at interference in Lebanon, do not change the nature of British involvement with the U.S., which is fully evident in the reconnaissance flights carried out by the British planes.

Britain is making a big error if its involvement with the U.S. in Lebanon will pass without harming Britain's image or position in the region. Whether the British involvement is expressing an ambition to regain some better standing in the Middle East, or if this is simply an act of repaying the bill for U.S. support in the Falklands war, the British approach to the issue is completely hostile to the Lebanese people, and contrary to all efforts aimed at establishing a just and comprehensive settlement to the Lebanese crisis.

It is useful to remind Britain that the days of frightening people with jet fighters and warships have long ended. And Britain had better look after the bridges of cooperation built with the Arab World during the recent few years.

Sawt Al Shaab: Maps for a future Lebanon

LEBANESE FOREIGN Minister Elie Salem says there are several maps drawn for a future Lebanon. Most of these maps are based on the partition of the country. What really matters is the final shape of the current internal political conflict among the Lebanese themselves, and how the Lebanese national home is to be divided among the various factions.

American sources say that the Druze are firm on autonomy in the Shouf region, and insist on having better status within the Lebanese state machine including the attainment of the prime minister's position. If such a thesis proves to be grounded, such an adjustment in the state's factional job arrangement will obviously be at the expense of the Sunni Muslims, which is liable to create a new dimensional conflict. As the whole conflict is based on armed struggle, those who have had little "contribution" to armed hostilities will be the big losers. This should result in restructuring the formula on which the whole Lebanese political system has been based since 1943.

What is most particular about internal strife in Lebanon is that it interacts immensely with reliance on foreign forces to increase political gains on the internal level. This jams most internal Lebanese issues with not only inter-Arab differences, but also international clashes of force.

For Thursday

Al Ra'i: The menace of the Falangists

LEBANON'S LEGITIMATE government was not founded on military might or on the support of foreign power. This fact is well known to all Lebanese.

Therefore, it is for the government's sake and in the best interests of the Lebanese people not to rely on foreign nations' support for its existence.

The current efforts of the Falangists to dominate the other Lebanese factions and their call on the U.S. Marines to come to their aid under the pretext of the need for helping the Lebanese army, are moves that conflict with Lebanon's interests and the Lebanese army itself.

Also the Falangists have no right to hide behind the army and the government using them as a shield for defence and as a tool to achieve their aims of imposing their hegemony on all other forces. The legitimate government of Lebanon and the army are the real authority and constitution that should be used in protecting the country from foreign domination and from the imposition of the will of one faction on the others.

The Beirut now has a chance of opening the door for a dialogue that would lead to national reconciliation. But first it has to rid itself from Falangist influence and to remove obstacles in the way of reaching out to the other factions in the country.

Al Dustour: Coming hours are decisive

DEVELOPMENTS IN Lebanon indicate that the coming few hours will be decisive and will decide the future course of events not only for Lebanon but for the whole region. But things do not look bright for Lebanon's future, at least in the short run.

This is because the Americans are involving themselves more and more in the factional war and escalating tension in the country by massing naval forces and troops off the coast.

This involvement causes a serious threat to Lebanon's future and places all chances of unity and reconciliation in the balance. Whatever the reasons of the Beirut government for calling the U.S. Marines to its aid, one cannot rule out the fact that the U.S. involvement is bound to complicate the situation and make it more difficult for all peace mediators and for the factions who seek to end the dispute either by force or in a peaceful manner.

If the Beirut government goes ahead with plans to call U.S. Marines to help the army in the Shouf it will be a step in the wrong direction and no one can predict the consequences.

Sawt Al Shaab: The superpower banquet

ALL POLITICAL and military developments in Lebanon indicate that the current conflict will be internationalised. This picture emerged following the massing by superpowers of their navies and forces around Lebanon and their close watch of the situation in the country prior to interfering in the fighting. It is like a banquet to which these powers have been invited.

The U.S. is the main party for blame in the current escalation of the situation because it has been the first power to display a show of force off Lebanon and along its coasts under the pretext of coming to the help of the legitimate Beirut government. The U.S. has so far failed in proving its credibility and forcing Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and complying with calls to end the Arab-Israeli conflict. The U.S. also has failed to honour its commitments for offering protection to the Palestinian refugees after the Palestinian fighters were forced to leave Beirut, which brought about the Sabra-Shatila camps massacres.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

Should technologies tear the human fabric?

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — Sometimes it appears to ordinary people that the physical and natural sciences live lives of their own, like monks in some high-mountain monastery, who reflect on God and the Cosmos, and who are totally unrelated to the swirl of events in the valleys and towns below. But it is not so. There has been a remarkable similarity for several hundred years in the thinking about the natural world and the thinking about the human world.

Now in the 1980's that is true once more. One can find similarities in the scientific thinking of physics and biology now to currents of thought in fields like sociology. And those similarities are a clue to the kind of world we are moving towards as we approach the year 2000 of the Christian era. Let's start with physics. The

Greeks first developed the science of physics in the ancient world. Then, in medieval times, the Arabs gave it its second great push. The third push came in the European Renaissance, around 500 years ago.

For much of those 500 years, the central concern of physics was how things (like material particles) moved from one point to another. With the Amazing instrument of mathematics, physics became a science that has now made it possible for space vehicles to take off and land with incredible precision or the concentrated light of lasers to operate with equal precision.

But in recent years, a new concern has arisen in physics: What holds particles together? Now, in the giant accelerators in Europe and America, phy-

sicists are seeking to prove the newest picture of the binding forces of the universe.

Biology is a more recent science. Its classic concerns were uniqueness, how different the millions of living animals and plants were from each other. Now, however, microbiologists are finding the ways information is transmitted to create unique cells. Other biologists are beginning to see similarities between different kinds of cells, even between species. And the "genetic revolution" envisages the possibility of transforming cells, making one cell into another kind.

The technology of physics is still concerned with movement, but the science is now exploring binding forces. Biological technology, like breeding, still tries to create uni-

que species, but the science of biology looks for ways different things can be made the same or mutually transformable.

Sociology is an even more recent science than biology, and quite crude compared to biology and physics. But in some ways it has been ahead of both biology and physics. From its inception in the mid-1800's, sociology was concerned with what held people and societies together. But then came the Marxist tidal wave and much of Western... and Third World... sociology began to become obsessed with what makes societies change or come apart (like "class struggle"). Still the old central concern has remained. And now newer sociological theories look into "networking" as something that not only holds people tog-

ether but acts as a conduit for the transmission of information.

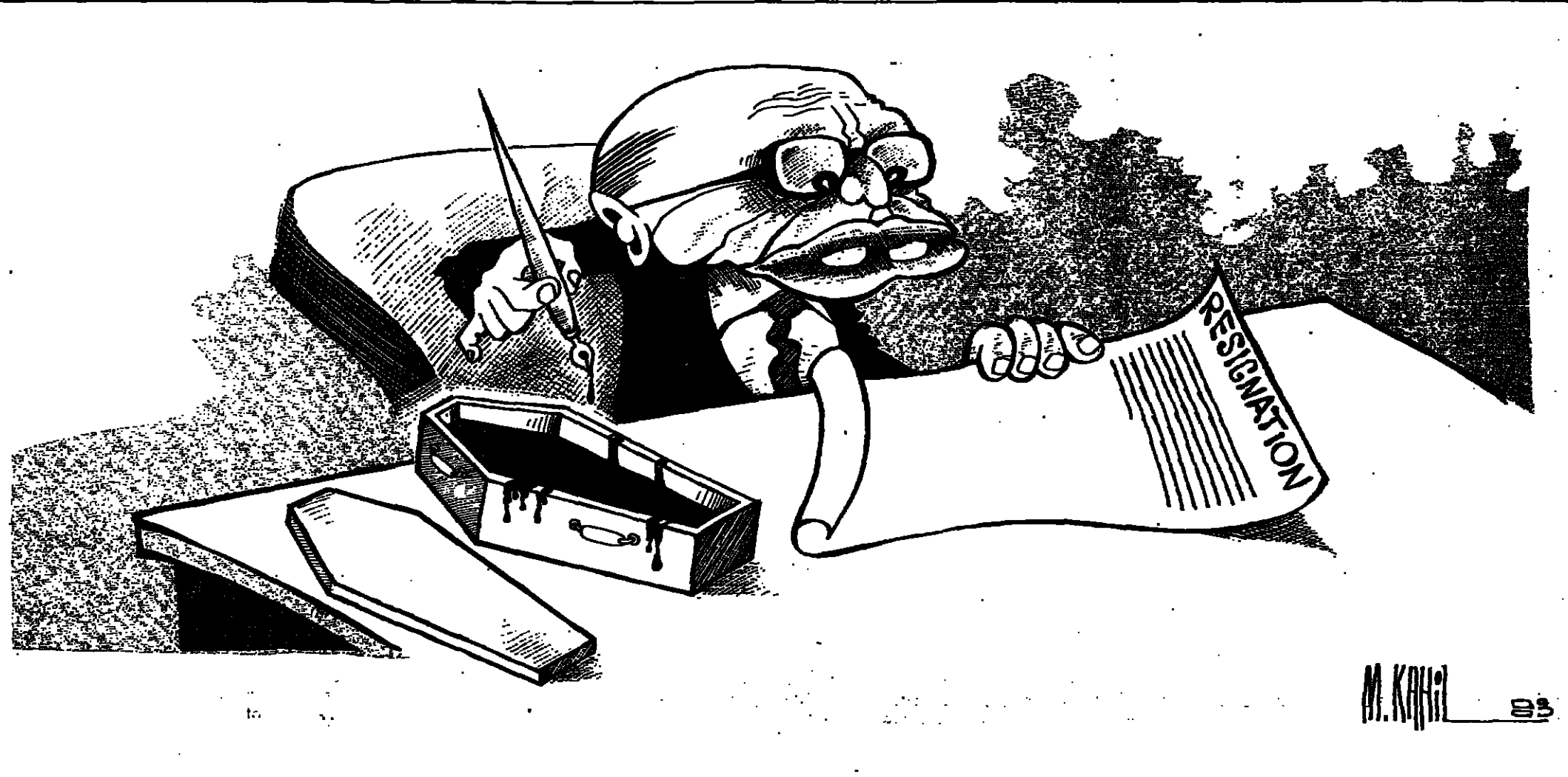
So we find in this new sociological current concerns similar to those of contemporary physics and biology.

Why is this so? One can suggest answers, but one can also look to the history of earlier periods. The founder of modern sociology may be Auguste Comte of France (he coined the word), but the ancestor is Ibn Khaldun who lived in the 1300's and 1400's of the Christian era. His theory of assabiyya is the first sociological theory in the history of human thought. Assabiyya created the human group, which is the fundamental unit of any human society.

But why did Ibn Khaldun come up with such a theory? We can only speculate. He

lived at a time human society in the Islamic world, in Europe, in China and elsewhere was in terrible shape. People migrated all over the world. Vast impersonal cities had grown up like Baghdad. Nomad warriors had disrupted normal civilised life (which Ibn Khaldun called madaniyyah). It was the right time for a man of great and penetrating intellect to wonder how and why humans were brought together to form society.

Are we not in a similar world? The impact of Western civilisation with its dual effect of building up technologies but tearing down social structures, the deaths and sufferings of wars, and the vast migrations going on — have these not torn us all apart? Is the world not looking for some new assabiyya?



Greece independent on EEC foreign policy

By Bruce Clark
Reuter

ATHENS — Greece's maverick foreign policy, which forced dilution of a European Community stand on the Korean airliner crisis, reflects its Socialist leaders' resolve to loosen long-standing bonds with the West.

At a foreign ministers' meeting Tuesday, Greece — which currently chairs the community — refused to condemn the Soviet Union for 'downing' the South Korean airliner, forcing its nine partners to settle for a mild statement that did not name Moscow.

Athens also angered visiting ministers by suggesting that deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, set to start in December, be deferred to July.

The visitors told Greece firmly that the community was the wrong forum in which to raise such a proposal.

A Greek suggestion that the

community adopt a much softer line towards Poland following last July's lifting of martial law was also rejected.

Several states expressed doubts about Greece's suitability to represent the bloc on the Middle East during its July to December presidency in view of its radical line on the issue.

The heated debate showed that, despite having compromised on some major issues, the Greek Socialist government is not prepared to sacrifice its independent foreign policy, which includes conciliation with Eastern Europe, diplomats said.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, elected two years ago amidst strong anti-Western rhetoric, has dropped the idea of withdrawing from the community, though he still says Greece was wrong to join in the first place.

After almost a year's negotiation, in which it several times threatened unilateral action, the government last week signed an accord with the United States that

allows U.S. bases here to stay for another five years.

The agreement sets out a procedure for the bases' withdrawal by 1990, but in the short term it provides for closer Greek-U.S. defence cooperation.

Diplomats believe the compromises the government has made on community membership and the bases, and in dropping earlier threats to pull out of the north Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) alliance, may have reinforced its determination to establish left-wing credentials on other issues.

They expect an anti-American 'stance' and conciliatory gestures towards Moscow to increase in the immediate future.

As examples of Mr. Papandreu's shift away from the Western line, commentators cite: — His trip to Moscow last November for Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, where he praised the late Soviet president's contribution to peace and had highly-publicised meetings with the leaders of Pol-

and and Cuba.

— The successful visit here in February of Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov.

— Greece's staunch opposition to the installation of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, which Mr. Papandreu says would be tantamount to putting Soviet missiles in Cuba.

Frequent assertions that Greece faces no threat from Warsaw Pact countries to the north, and that its only potential aggressor is fellow NATO member Turkey.

— Condemnation of martial law in Poland, and rejection of sanctions and refusal to implicate the Soviet Union.

— 'Unqualified' praise for the July 1983 lifting of martial law in Poland, while Western countries say Poland is still far from 'full liberalisation'.

Mr. Papandreu is cultivating 'fertile political soil at home when he takes a conciliatory line towards the Soviet Union and distances himself from the West.

Apart from the 13 per cent of the electorate who support the pro-Moscow Communist Party, many government supporters perceive the United States as the main source of the world's problems and are guardedly sympathetic towards Soviet foreign policy.

In a country where the United States is blamed for backing the 1967-74 military junta, and for condoning the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus, anti-Americanism runs deeper in the Greek left than it does among most West European Socialists.

Pro-government newspapers contain pages of anti-American invective while the attitudes towards the Soviet Union range from restrained criticism to enthusiastic support.

Many conservative Greeks suspect the government of "having made a deal," spoken or unspoken, with Moscow under which Athens backs the Soviet Union on international issues and the Greek Communists refrain from all-out

opposition to the government.

The Communist Party, which is highly organised and can mobilise thousands of supporters onto the streets at a few hours' notice, has attacked government economic policies but praised moves by Mr. Papandreu to strengthen ties with the East.

Government supporters strongly deny there has been any deal. They say Mr. Papandreu is following a multidimensional foreign policy which aims at pursuing Greek interests by avoiding excessive alignment with any power bloc.

They say that Greece, which was itself torn apart by the East-West power struggle in its 1946-1949 civil war, wants to transcend the division of Europe into two power blocs and become a force for reconciliation.

In practice, diplomats say, this policy means remaining a formal if reluctant member of the Western power structure while continuing to make friendly gestures to the East.

Assam reviving despite ethnic bitterness and floods

By Jeremy Clift
Reuter

NEW DELHI — Assam, India's troubled northeastern state where 3,000 people were killed in a frenzy of ethnic bloodshed last February is gradually linking back to normality despite lingering hatred and recent monsoon floods.

Officials say most of the 310,000 refugees sheltering in 250 camps across the Brahmaputra Valley state, who were made homeless in the upheaval, have been resettled and the police and local administration are being reorganised.

But the resumption of an anti-immigrant campaign by hardline ethnic Assamese has revived fears of possible fresh bloodshed.

The militants staged a 36-hour strike in the state to coincide with a visit at the end of last month by Rajiv Gandhi, 39, the politician son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Six bomb attacks were reported from different parts of the valley before and during the strike, but officials said the stoppage rec-

eived only partial support. Only one person was injured in the blasts.

Hiteswar Saikia, the chief minister of Assam, is busily rebuilding the economy of the relatively prosperous farming and oil-producing territory and the paddy fields are turning golden with maturing rice.

He thanked the Assamese for not heeding the militants' strike call and stressed that his government was working hard to bring back normality, maintain security and tackle the controversial problem of illegal settlers.

The origins of the state's ethnic problems lie in the influx of Bengali-speaking settlers, who have crossed into Assam from neighbouring Bangladesh for decades.

The predominantly Muslim settlers were attracted by the fertile lands of the Brahmaputra Valley, famous for its tea and ideal for rice cultivation.

The ethnic Assamese, who are mostly Hindu, felt their culture was being swamped, their lands expropriated and their jobs stolen. Two anti-immigrant org-

anisations began a campaign in 1979 demanding that illegal settlers be deported to Bangladesh or other parts of India.

They claim that there are up to 3.5 million illegal immigrants in Assam out of a total population of 21 million.

Simmering distrust erupted into large scale violence in February when Mrs. Gandhi ordered elections for a new state government and assembly.

The hardliners called a boycott of the elections, charging that voting lists included large numbers of illegal settlers.

In one district alone, at least 1,000 immigrants were killed by frenzied tribesmen armed with spears, axes, flaming torches and guns.

At least 3,000 people were killed during and after the elections, the state government says.

State officials say that in the six months since the Saikia government took over it has achieved considerable success.

The silver glint of new corrugated iron sheeting, used to repair fire-ravaged homes and villages, has replaced the charred remains of burned huts and the

stench of rotting corpses which followed the February massacres.

The once deserted streets of the capital, Gauhati, are now bustling again and the state government has published a set of three pamphlets outlining its achievements so far.

It says five new police districts have been created and 38 additional police stations are being set up to prevent a recurrence of violence in the worst-hit areas.

Four special peace-keeping battalions of para-military units have been established to protect minority groups and funds have been provided to help the homeless rebuild their shattered property.

But despite government efforts, the fear, anger and suspicion remain and intelligence reports published in Delhi suggest Assam could be on the threshold of a new phase of disruption and confrontation.

Assamese student militants, whose campaign against alleged illegal immigrants helped spark the February carnage, announced last month that they were reviving their agitation.

A bomb explosion at an independence day festival in August,

in which a 12-year-old girl was killed, heralded the apparent start of a fresh round of unrest.

It was followed by a series of bombings and sporadic political killings.

Although little damage and few casualties have been reported in the explosions, they show that the extremist wing is still in business, despite a government drive to track down stockpiles of arms and explosives.

"The extremists will try to step up the bombings," Mr. Saikia told the *Calecuta Telegraph* in a recent interview. "But I am hopeful I will be able to contain them."

He said he believed extremist elements in Assam had links with similar groups in neighbouring Manipur and Nagaland states, where army units have been deployed for several years to counter anti-government rebels.

Mr. Saikia said both the Assamese and minority groups were building up stocks of weapons, but the government was determined to prevent a fresh showdown between them.

He warned that he would deal firmly with troublemakers. Before

last month's strike call, he banned strikes in key state services such as gas, water, transport and health services.

Mr. Saikia has gone a long way in his efforts to ease the apprehensions of ordinary Assamese.

He announced the setting up of 20 tribunals to weed out illegal settlers who entered since 1971 — the date when Bangladesh was created — and the Delhi government said it would build a barbed wire fence along the Bangladesh border to prevent infiltration.

He is also seeking extra royalties from Assam's oil.

But the hardliners, who regard the Saikia government as unconstitutionally elected, want the cut-off date for illegal immigrants to be set at 1961.

Mr. Saikia is benefiting from divisions among his opponents, but the absence of a dialogue between the government and the hardliners disturbs many politicians and commentators in Delhi.

They believe that without talks on a long-term solution the old wounds will continue to fester.



Talking straight Marwan Muasher

For a long time now, I have hoped that one day, I would sit down and write this article. I had to come to the conclusions I did before I could write it though, which always kept me before from the attempt. While the experience I went through is personal, it is certainly not unique. I will, therefore, I am sure, strike a familiar chord in many people that have spent some considerable time abroad, and then came back to their country.

Naturally, one changes a lot while abroad, being exposed to a culture drastically different from his own. There are two major experiences that one goes through, however, that have a major impact on the way in which he perceives his country.

The first experience, a most natural one, is that of homesickness. As a first reaction to the novelty of his environment, one tends to cling to the things he is more familiar with, one of the most notable is his country. His yearning for the country takes on new dimensions as his mind convinces itself that his country is better than the new environment in every way. This is essential in order for him to justify to himself

these strong feelings of attachment he is suddenly experiencing, feelings that might have always been there, but have not hitherto shown themselves so passionately.

Slowly, the country changes from a reality to a symbol in his mind. He starts idolising it, and hence in the process forgets about everything that he previously considered bad about it. The experience resembles in a way breaking up with one's girlfriend. Many times, one does not remember all the fights they had, only the good times. This explains, by the way, why American Jews or Immigrant Lebanese, for example, are often more zealous and fanatic about Israel or Lebanon than the Israelis or Lebanese living inside their countries. To the former, the country is a romantic idea one can afford to idolise, while to the latter, it is an everyday fact of life.

The second experience one goes through is that after a while, he starts acquiring some of the new life-styles, habits and more importantly thought processes. Here I am talking about societies that are

ahead of us not only technologically, but also from the point of view of having had more time to develop intellectually, institutionally, and humanistically. While one does not necessarily acquire or approve of all the practices of his new environment, he is certainly affected to a great extent by the ones he considers superior to those of his country. The gap thus widens between himself and his country in ways that he is not aware of.

These two experiences that he goes through are, however, conflicting. On the one hand, he idolises his country, and on the other he starts doubting many of its practices, having had the chance to compare them to other practices he considers superior. In order to accommodate the two conflicting feelings, he many times manipulates the idea of his country in his mind and starts attaching things to the country that are not actually there.

In other words, he starts imagining that his country is better than it actually is, thinking about it using the new standards he acquired. The result is an even more

unrealistic view of his country in his mind, and more romantic outlooks, feelings towards, and expectations of his country that often do not coincide with reality.

He goes back, usually with big dreams, believing that everything will be nice and easy, almost expecting that the country had stopped changing during his absence, waiting it seems, for his return. Of course, it is then that he comes to face reality. For one thing, he finds out not only that his country, like all other countries, is not all milk and honey, but also that the additional attributes he unlawfully, if sub-consciously, attached to it are non-existent. Added to this is the additional strangeness he feels about the country due to the fact that both it and him have changed in different ways away from each other. The shock is great, even greater than the one he got when he first left his country to his new environment. For almost instantaneously, all the dreams and feelings he had built during his years abroad are shattered to pieces. He does exactly as he did when he was first confronted with a strange environment, namely

clinging back to the environment he came by now to feel at ease with. Only this time it is the same environment that he tried to reject at first.

The shock almost necessarily puts him in a defensive, critical attitude, where he starts seeing only the negative things, and where he is quick to point them out. Again, as I have said before, I don't think this is too bad in itself, because it serves as a magnifying glass that allows us to have a "fresh" look at some of our shortcomings, even if this look is exaggerated or magnified. What is bad about this negative attitude, though, is that it many times offends a lot of people, thereby alienating them rather than encouraging them to have a hard look at some of the problems the country is facing. It also alienates the person himself.

who usually feels both rejecting and rejected by his country, to the point where every action or practice is evaluated in his mind, and given a passing or failing mark solely according to the degree of similarity that action or practice bears to its counterpart abroad.

This is a period of great insecurity, where one feels he belongs to neither his country nor the other country he was in. He is in constant turmoil, trying to find himself and define his priorities. It is also a period of great importance, during which a lot of growing is done. It is not a period of known outcomes, however. The struggle to reach a happy medium might never end, with the person feeling too insecure to contribute to society, or might end with him leaving the country to go back to where he came from.

Hopefully, though, the person is able to do just that, i.e. reach a happy medium. One starts accepting, understanding, justifying, or rejecting attitudes or practices, but all the while putting things in a more proper perspective. He starts deciding what he stands for, and forms his objectives accordingly. He starts living in the country, rather than dreaming of it. In the process, he is confronted with harsh realities, and in the process also, he becomes aware of many heartening, lovely attitudes and practices that he for so long took for granted.

In short, he goes back to earth. Once one reaches this stage, he is no longer someone from without, but from within. His ideas and experiences will always be with him, remoulded in a way that suits his society without sacrificing his principles. Rather than once trying to impose one's ideas from outside, they now have a better chance of getting assimilated into the system, as one himself is now part of that system.

One becomes content and secure enough to reflect that content and security to others, thereby finally starting to produce effectively. All his fights now originate from within the system rather than from outside it. He is no longer a foreigner in his own country. For our friend has finally come home.

Israel seeks to suppress Palestinian cultural creativity

By Jenny Scott

In the plastic arts Palestine's heritage may not seem rich by Western standards. But it must be seen in relation to the whole cultural background of the Arab World, where, until recently, art was less an aesthetic adventure in its own right than the hand-maiden of religion, of architecture and of folk culture. Historically the strict Islamic ban on human or animal representation has led the artistic impulse to focus on the more practical skills of building design, textiles, woodwork and metalwork, as well as on the traditional Arab passion for poetry. It is only in this century that the plastic arts in our sense have fired the Arab imagination.

But in this as in other contexts the Palestinian experience has been uniquely difficult. Western artists — particularly those in Britain who have never suffered alien occupation — cannot easily comprehend the circumstances in which Palestinian artists must work, the physical and mental str-

esses that make up the political reality of their lives — many of them refugees more than once, losing homes, work and livelihood. (The biggest collection of Palestinian art, run by the sculptress Mona Saudi in Beirut, was destroyed in the final Israeli bombing of that city in 1982.) Most Palestinian artists must work either under military repression in the West Bank and Gaza or in exile abroad; and though it is arguable that such conditions may stimulate work of great vigour, they may also stifle artistic freedom.

While in much of the Arab World the plastic arts have been experiencing an upsurge of activity, in Palestine their impoverishment is undeniable; and this can be directly linked with the Israeli policy of denying national self-expression to the Palestinians. To exist, a people needs a culture just as an embryo needs its mother's blood; and, knowing this, Israel unashamedly seeks to suppress cultural creativity in the occupied territories.

cutting off in effect the vital blood supply.

As one feature of this policy, art is not encouraged in school curricula. In the last eight years many imaginative art teachers have left, rather than stay on and teach "safer" subjects. One encouraging sign, however, is that Bir Zeit university will shortly be opening a Fine Arts faculty. This will hopefully provide an umbrella under which Palestinian artists can work and study — an important development in a country where any attempt to establish an independent Arab art gallery, cultural centre, theatre or music group is seen by the Israeli authorities as a political threat and is therefore forbidden.

And what of the artists themselves? It would be possible to distinguish three phases in their response to the anguish of circumstances. In the immediate aftermath of the 1967 war, the problem of coping with life left little time for aesthetic pursuits. But very soon the recognition that their national culture was under

threat of extinction stimulated a surge of endeavour amongst Palestinian artists: art groups were formed and successful exhibitions mounted (some of them going to the U.S. and London). The Palestinian public lacked experience, and needed an art they could understand and which reflected their troubled lives. Most of them were too poor to purchase works of art, though posters and postcards became popular.

It was during this second phase that artists like Suleiman Mansour and Kamel al-Mughanni developed effective use of symbols in their painting, though in the hands of less good artists this trend can and did suffer debasement (e.g. in the dove and machine-gun syndrome). Similarly the lively and decorative work of good painters like Shammout and Anani or a good ceramist like Vera Tamari, who sought passionately to record a threatened way of life in village and countryside, led to the emergence in lesser hands of a rather folksy trend. But in comparative terms the arts flourished in the

mid-70s, until a third phase marked by the intensification of Israeli repression, so far-reaching since the advent of Begin as to have been castigated as "cultural genocide". Such artistic freedom as had existed was rapidly eroded, as "the sense of identity and community it fostered" (to quote Suleiman Mansour writing in *al-Fajr* in 1981) "was viewed as a definite danger (by the Israelis) whether it was political or not".

During this third phase Palestinian artists have been continually subjected to harassment (including arbitrary imprisonment), their houses searched and their work confiscated without compensation — either from their homes (as for example Fathi Ghaban's) or from exhibitions (in the case of Mohammed Hammoudi at Ramallah in 1980). An exhibition by Suleiman Mansour (in the same town) was closed down by the authorities on its first day and only re-opened a year and a half later following pressure by a group of Israeli artists. A statue of Motherhood commissioned from

Fawzi Anistas by the mayor of al-Bireh was instantly removed because its base was ringed symbolically with barbed wire.

In such circumstances no large institutions dare hold exhibitions (for which prior permission has to be sought from the Israeli military). The only exhibition of the Palestine Artists Group held in 1982 took place in the small Lemon Tree Gallery in Old Jerusalem. The sending of works of art abroad is restricted, as is the artists' opportunity for travel. (Suleiman Mansour, for example, was forbidden to leave the West Bank for two years.) The absurd pretext for this is that the artists are to be used as a ban on using the colours of the Palestinian flag-red, green, white and black. (On one occasion a wedding ceremony was broken up because the cake was decorated in the forbidden colours!) One way in which the Israelis have added insult to injury is to dress their airline hostesses in the traditional embroidered costumes of the Palestinians.

Palestinian artists thus face an insoluble dilemma — if they seek continually to reassert their national culture they find themselves distanced from the cultural world outside. A further problem of theirs is the high cost in Israel of art materials and a shortage of facilities.

In all the circumstances the plastic arts in Palestine are inevitably at a low ebb. In their isolation those living in the occupied territories lack the stimulus both of comparison and interaction with other artists and of an informed public — while those living in exile may enjoy those benefits but lack the stimulus of working within their national culture. Examples of the latter include Kamel Bolata, a well known graphic illustrator of Palestinian writings living in Washington, and Vladimir Tamari, an extremely talented abstract painter, formerly a physicist, working in Japan. His case illustrates a peculiar Catch 22: happening to be out of Palestine during the 1967 war he was not included in the postwar census.

When he sought to return home in 1976 to visit his family, he was handcuffed at the border and interrogated for four days simply for being an artist and an intellectual (his Japanese wife only escaping the same treatment because she was nursing a baby). When his permit expired it was not, as is normal, extended and he was told to leave.

Perhaps not all the blame for the present impoverishment of Palestinian arts can be laid at the Israeli door. Many examples, one may think, are crudely political and invite Israeli suppression. But how can Palestinian artists seeking to reflect the anguish of their compatriots avoid giving their art a political slant? Some in any case are genuinely gifted — as Israeli artists themselves, to their credit, publicly recognise — and art-lovers everywhere, whatever their political sympathies in the tragic context of the Arab-Israeli conflict, must give them what support they can — Middle East International.

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SPORTS

Australians protest after America's Cup defeat

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — Australia II Friday cried foul after squandering a huge lead and falling behind, 2-0, to the U.S. yacht Liberty in the best-of-seven America's Cup series.

Alan Bond, head of the Australian syndicate, claimed after the see-saw encounter on Rhode Island Sound that Liberty skipper Dennis Conner had taken a lead he was never to relinquish by illegally cutting in front of the challenger during the fourth leg of the six-leg, 24.3-mile race.

"They came into our water," Bond said after Australia II had crossed the finishing line flying a protest flag. "There could have been a collision. If there's any justice in racing, we should win the protest."

An international jury was expected to rule on the protest on Saturday when no race will be held.

Australia II lost the opening race on Thursday after being beset by problems with spinnaker equipment and the main steering mechanism.

And if Conner's manoeuvre did

not cost the Australians the second race Friday their defeat may again be put down to equipment failure.

Damage was caused at the top of Australia II's mast when the yacht gybed just before the start, and Bond said the effectiveness of the mast was considerably reduced after this.

A member of the crew twice climbed to the top of the mast to try to make repairs. But the mast remained askew throughout the race, which Liberty won by one minute and 33 seconds — 23 seconds faster than its margin on Thursday.

"Because of the damage, we could not tack effectively," said Bond, who is making his fourth attempt to wrest from the U.S. the trophy it has held without defeat since the contests started 132 years ago.

A lay day was called for Friday, meaning that the series will not resume until Saturday at the earliest.

Thursday's defeat was devastating for the Australian syndicate, since its speedy, highly-maneuvrable yacht had led by 45.31 and 21 seconds respectively at the end of the first three legs.

That the defeat was inflicted in conditions favourable to Australia II — light winds and calm seas —

made the setback all the more painful to the confident Australian syndicate.

Despite its mast problem, Australia II got off to a blazing start and appeared en route to victory.

But about a third of the way down the fourth, upwind leg, Conner took advantage of a slight wind shift, tacked in front of Australia II and eventually rounded the fourth mark leading by 48 seconds.

Conner said he thought Liberty's ability to pick up a wind shift early on the fourth leg was the most significant development in the race.

"They chose to split tacks with us at that point," said Conner, who had skipped Freedom to a 4-1 victory over the challenger's predecessor, Australia, in the America's Cup competition three years ago. "We were fortunate to pick up a breeze."

Conner declined to discuss the Australian protest.

"It all came down to a matter of wind shift," he added. "Both boats are very close, and it could have gone either way. They did a superb job of recovering after their problem."

Despite the Australian's mast problem they fared extremely well in the stronger winds blowing in the first half of the race.

Moses replaces injured Robson for United

LONDON (R) — England under-21 midfielder Remi Moses makes his first League start of the season for Manchester United Saturday when he replaces injured England captain Bryan Robson in their first division clash against Southampton.

Robson damaged ankle tendons in United's disappointing 1-1 midweek draw with Dukla Prague in the European Cupwinners' Cup and will also miss England's European Championship match against Denmark next Wednesday.

Southampton, unbeaten in their first five games with the best defensive record in division one — they have conceded just one goal — hope to be at full strength for the home match.

United, third in the table three points behind West Ham and one behind Ipswich, will also have Norman Whiteside back after suspension, taking over from Lou Macari who returns to the substitute bench.

Defending champions Liverpool are unchanged for their match against Aston Villa, with striker Ian Rush fully recovered from an ankle knock received in their 1-0 European Cup win over Odense in Denmark.

Villa manager Tony Barton has dropped midfielder Andy Blair, cancelling plans to operate a four-man midfield system at Liverpool after a 1-0 defeat by Victoria Guimarães of Portugal in this

week's UEFA Cup.

Mark Walters is likely to return to Villa's left wing, although Barton has the option of bringing in former England winger Tony Morley for the first time this season.

League leaders West Ham will give a fitness test to striker Steve Whitton for a thigh strain before they defend their 100 per cent record at West Bromwich. Whitton scored two of West Ham's five goals against Coventry last weekend.

West Bromwich are expected to name an unchanged side as injuries again rule out full-back Derek Statham and Dutch midfielder Martin Jol.

Unbeaten Ipswich have named a 13-man squad for their match at Birmingham, the 11 who thrashed Stoke 5-0 last Saturday, plus Trevor Putney and Mich D'Avray.

Former Liverpool winger Howard Gayle will make his first League start for Birmingham, taking over from Robert Hopkins, who starts a two-match suspension.

Ray Mancini knocks out Peruvian to retain title

NEW YORK (R) — Ray 'Boom Boom' Mancini knocked out Peruvian challenger Orlando Romero in the ninth round to retain his World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight championship at Madison Square Garden Thursday night.

Mancini, who last fought on February 6 in a 10-round non-title bout against George Feeney of Britain, built up an early lead with a punishing attack to the 23-year-old challenger's head and body.

But Romero, who had not fought outside Peru and was given little chance of victory, took the fight to the champion at times, counter-punching effectively to the head and body.

In the third round, Mancini came out quickly and Romero caught him with a solid left to the jaw. The fighters stood toe-to-toe in the centre of the ring exchanging combinations to the head

and body. Mancini ended the exchange with a left-right combination to the head that staggered Romero and opened up a cut under his left eye.

Midway through the fourth round, Romero again caught Mancini as he came in, this time with a straight left to the jaw that snapped back the champion's head.

Mancini, who weighed in at the division limit of 135 lbs, roared back and pummelled Romero with a barrage of body shots.

With less than a minute to go, Romero returned to the counter-attack but Mancini used his defensive skills to slip under the challenger's punches.

In the fifth and sixth rounds, the little Peruvian southpaw, who weighed in at 134½ lbs, began slugging the 22-year-old champion and appeared to win both rounds.

As Mancini came out for the seventh he was caught with a solid left-right combination. He shook off the blows and fired in a right and left that reopened the cut under Romero's left eye.

The challenger was on top again at the start of the eighth, punching effectively to the body and head. He then fired off a solid right that opened a gash over Mancini's left eye.

At the beginning of the ninth Mancini again walked into a right hand lead to the head. Fighting in the centre of the ring, the champion fought back with a right to the jaw and followed it up with a double left hook, a right and a perfect left hook to the chin that toppled Romero.

Romero tried to get up but fell back to the canvas as referee Tony Perez counted him out.

After the fight, the champion said: "I hit him with the right and just shot the left hook right after by instinct. It was a perfect punch."

"I'll do anything to hold on to my title," said Mancini, sporting a welt under his right eye and a cut over his left. "I know I'm not a pretty sight but I am proud that it's my badge of courage."

Romero told reporters: "I felt I had Mancini hurt in the seventh round. I thought it was an even fight until the knockout. He caught me unexpectedly with a lucky punch."

The fight was close going into the ninth round, with judge Ishmael Fernandez of Venezuela scoring the bout 77-76 for Romero. Judge Yusaku Yoshida of Japan put Mancini in front, 77-77, and Judge Ecasio Drake of Panama made it even, 77-77.

"I knew it was a close fight," Mancini said. "He was catching me with shots that I didn't know where they were coming from. He's an awkward type of southpaw and goes for the big punch."

Mancini improved his career record to 26 wins, all but five of them by knockouts, and only one defeat, and collected \$600,000 plus a percentage of the ancillary rights.

Romero, who has now won 30 fights, lost one and drawn one, received \$80,000.

The challenger, who was ranked number one by the WBA and number 10 by Ring Magazine, said he had proved something to himself and everyone else. "I proved I am the number one challenger in the world. And I am expecting a re-match with him."

Italians make the running on European soccer's opening night

LONDON (R) — Italian big-spenders Roma and Juventus launched their bids for European soccer trophies with spectacular wins to make their rivals tremble.

Roma switched on the Samba style as the brilliant Brazilian blend of Roberto Falcao and Toninho Cerezo swayed through the defences of Gothenburg and swept the Italian Champions to a 3-0 opening night victory in the European Cup.

Juventus, thwarted in last May's European Cup final, turned their sights on the Cup-Winners' Cup and thrashed Polish third division Gdansk 7-0 in their first round first leg encounter.

Domenico Penzo hammered four goals past the luckless Gdansk goalkeeper, revelling in his late emergence into the limelight at the age of 30 after spending most of his career in the second and third divisions.

French captain Michel Platini scored twice, while Italian World Cup hero Paolo Rossi, who had turned provider for most of the match, managed to find time to net once himself.

While Juventus overwhelmed Gdansk, Roma were making a spell-binding start to their quest to

go one better than the Turin club and carry off the European Cup.

Gothenburg, their opponents, are not a club to be overawed by famous names and two seasons ago upset the odds with an emphatic win in the UEFA Cup final over Hamburg, the West German side who snatched the European Cup from Juventus last May.

Wednesday night they withstood the pressure of Roma until five minutes into the second half when their goalkeeper Werreson parried a shot only for Italian winger Vincenzo to scoop the ball into the open goal.

Seven minutes later World Cup winger Bruno Conti drove in the second, and 20 minutes from time Cerezo crowned his European debut, triumphantly completing a move begun by Brazilian World Cup team-mate Falcao to chorus of "Brazil" from the rapturous 68,000-capacity crowd.

Roma's display of fast and inventive football was a joy for the fans and left rivals elsewhere in Europe hoping to avoid the Italian Champions in the coming rounds.

Holders Hamburg were not in action after getting a bye into the second round. But three former champions enjoyed mixed starts

to their campaigns.

England's Liverpool, aiming to carry off the trophy for the fourth time in eight seasons, took a 15th minute lead through evergreen Scot Kenny Dalglish against B.K. Odense in Denmark and decided that was enough to see them through in the return.

Portugal's Benfica, champions in 1961 and 1962, looked disappointing against Northern Ireland Champions Linfield, who held out in Lisbon until 18 minutes from time.

Diamantino broke the deadlock, Nene grabbed the second and new Danish signing Michael Manniche made it a flattering 3-0 in the final minute for the Portuguese Champions.

Volatile Argentine Diego Maradona scored a hat-trick and West German Bernd Schuster was also on target to help Spain's Barcelona to a fine 5-1 win over Magdeburg in East Germany in the Cup-Winners' Cup, a trophy they won in 1979 and 1982.

Aberdeen, the holders, were relieved to emerge with a 2-1 win after an exacting match with unrated Akranes in Iceland, but fellow Scots Rangers overwhelmed Valletta 8-0 in Malta, four goals falling to their sweeper Dave McPherson.

At the beginning of the ninth Mancini again walked into a right hand lead to the head. Fighting in the centre of the ring, the champion fought back with a right to the jaw and followed it up with a double left hook, a right and a perfect left hook to the chin that toppled Romero.

Pakistan bemoans a dropped catch

BANGALORE, India (R) — Pakistan's cricketers seem certain to have spent Friday's rest day of the first test against India bemoaning a dropped catch which is likely to turn the match into a draw.

The game resumes here on Saturday with India 191 for six in their first innings and just three days of play remaining on a pitch which has lost all life.

The crucial dropped catch came shortly after lunch when India

were tottering at 105 for six. All-rounder Madan Lal slashed at a ball from medium pacer Tahir Naqqash only to see the low catch spilled by veteran wicketkeeper Wasim Bari.

The chance was the last time India were in trouble as Lal and fellow all-rounder Roger Binny shared an unbeaten seventh wicket stand of 106, a record for this wicket in tests against Pakistan.

The pair came together when India were 85 for six with the Pak-

istan medium pace bowlers in full cry extracting swing from damp conditions. India started the rain-delayed second day at 57 for two.

Both batsmen scored half centuries, the first 50 in test cricket by Binny, and they look set to gather more runs on Saturday.

Nearly half of the first two days' play has been lost to rain and by stumps Thursday night bouncers attempted by the Pakistani bowlers barely rose above chest.

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1. Al Faisali Sports Club
2. Oruba Tailory, Madaba
3. Video Romance, Jabal Luweibdeh
4. Video Cassette Hawatneh, Downtown Amman
5. Video Rasha, Ashrafieh, Barto Street
6. Sterio and Studio Dunia Al Sharq, Wehdar, opposite Housing Bank
7. Mazen Supermarket, Jabal Al Qusour, near the Secondary School
8. Zahran Teahouse, Ras Al Ain Street
9. Mahmoud Salon, Jabal Al Hasimi, near Amir Cinema
10. Palestine Teahouse, Al Misdar Street, opposite Roman Catholic Convent.

Ticket prices:

JD 5, JD 3, JD 2

Tickets are also sold at the Amphitheatre gate.

For more information please call Al Faisali Sports Club Tel. No. 664776, Amman

An additional Matinee performance on Tuesday Sept. 20 at 10:30 a.m.

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A second floor flat consisting of three bedrooms, large salon, sitting room, dining room, two bathrooms and three verandas.

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Location: Jabal Amman Please call Tel: 39596 between 2:00 - 4:00 p.m. daily

NASSER EDDIN SUPERMARKET

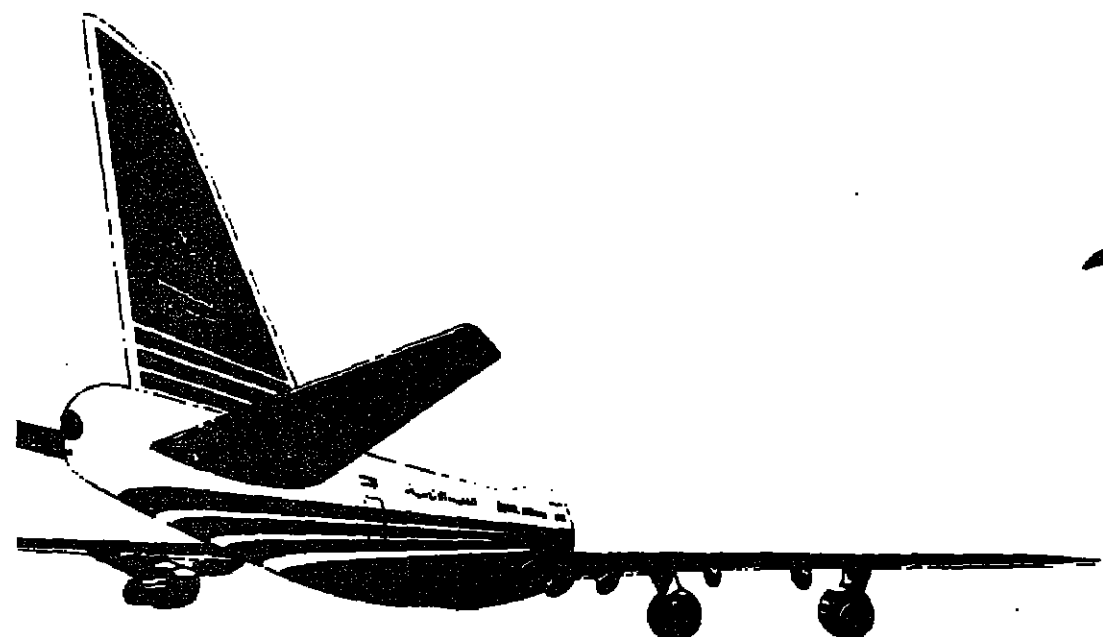
Jabal Amman; Seventh Circle Welcomes its customers throughout Eid Al Adha Al Mubarak from 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. Tel: 814777

All supply and consumer commodities available including meat, chicken and fish of all kinds.

Past advertised offers are still standing.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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U.K. tightens salaries

LONDON (R) — The British government Thursday announced a tightening of a pay squeeze for workers under its direct control as part of a policy to curb inflation.

The treasury said it was budgeting for an average pay rise of just three per cent for 1984-85 — down from 3.5 per cent for the 12 months ending next March.

The new provision would apply to workers in the national health service and the civil service and to the armed forces, university employees and a few other groups.

Workers in nationalised industries such as coal, railways and steel, and in local civic authorities are not directly affected but the target figure is bound to shadow pay negotiations, industrial observers said.

The largest Civil Service Union immediately attacked it as unrealistically low.

The Confederation of British Employers said the ceiling should apply to the private sector as well.

Britain's annual inflation rate has nudged above four per cent and is expected to go higher after dropping to 3.7 per cent in May and June.

Meanwhile, Britain's industrial production rose in July after a fall in June, the government reported Thursday.

The figures appeared to indicate that the economy was still recovering from a low point reached in 1981, although output remains almost 10 per cent below the levels of early 1979.

Britain's factories produced 1.8 per cent more in July than they did in June, more than wiping out the 1.1 per cent fall recorded in June, the Central Statistical Office said.

U.S. deficit hits \$9.7b

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. current account deficit reached a record \$9.7 billion in the second quarter of this year and is likely to hit \$30 billion by the end of the year, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige announced Thursday.

The current account position is the broadest measure of its trade with the rest of the world, representing payments for merchandise, services and some financial transactions.

The deficit has grown from \$3.6 billion in the first period of last year and \$6.6 billion in the final three months of 1982.

The rise is put down to a strong dollar, the sluggish world economy and Third World financial difficulties.

The Commerce Department report showed that the current account deficit widened mainly because U.S. imports rose due to economic recovery stimulating demand for overseas goods while exports slumped.

U.S. exports have suffered because slow economic recovery abroad has constrained purchasing power and because many of the best customers for U.S. products are developing countries facing heavy debts.

Meanwhile U.S. production rose in August for the ninth successive month, though the 0.9 rise was the smallest since February, according to the Federal Reserve Board Thursday.

U.S. factories have steadily raised output this year, helping to put more than two million people back to work. The jobless rate stood at 9.5 per cent in August against 10.8 per cent last December.

But economists expect a report next week to show that the economy is expanding at a more moderate pace during the July-September period than the 9.2 per cent rate of the previous quarter.

C. America seeks \$23b aid by 1990

BRUSSELS (R) — Debt-ridden Central America needs a foreign cash injection of up to \$23 billion by 1990 just to maintain 1980 income levels, Costa Rica's central bank president said Thursday.

Mr. Carlos Manuel Castillo said the five Central American states were being overwhelmed by debts totalling \$8.7 billion in 1982.

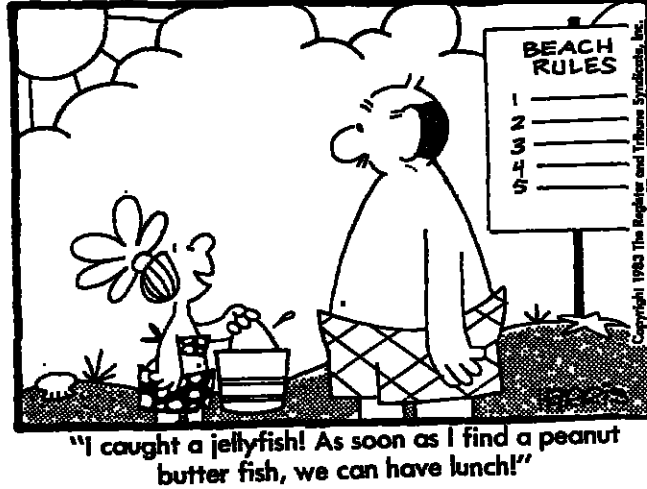
He told reporters that talks with major aid donors and commercial banks which ended here Wednesday had made progress in working out a common approach to the region's crisis.

But he said that between \$20 and \$23 billion in foreign aid and loans was needed to ensure that 1990s living standards in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica were not below those of 1980.

Speaking on behalf of the five states and Panama, he appealed to the European Community to open up its markets to Central America's exports.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"I caught a jellyfish! As soon as I find a peanut butter fish, we can have lunch!"

OPEC asked to hold oil production quotas

VIENNA (R) — Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC's) watchdog market monitoring committee has called on members of the oil exporter group to abide by the rules of a six-month-old output agreement.

At a brief formal meeting here Thursday, the four-member ministerial committee decided that world demand for oil was still too weak to allow an increase in OPEC's self-imposed production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day.

But committee chairman Mr. Mana Said Al Oteiba acknowledged at a news conference that some members were violating the agreement signed in London and that output currently exceeded a daily 18 million barrels.

Mr. Oteiba said he and his colleagues from Algeria, Indonesia and Venezuela would meet here again on Oct. 27 to establish whether all of the 13-member exporter group had fallen into line.

Thursday's meeting did not consider changing OPEC's pricing structure which is aligned to a \$29 a barrel benchmark agreed in London last March.

Mr. Oteiba declined to name the countries that had violated the output accord. He said committee would approach them and also non-OPEC producers such as Britain and the Soviet Union which he said had increased their output recently.

He said OPEC's main task was to try to arrest a decline in world oil consumption that had come with recession in the industrialised world.

Mitterrand defends austerity policies

PARIS (R) — President Francois Mitterrand vigorously defended his economic record on television Wednesday night after harsh criticism of an austerity budget unveiled Wednesday.

Questioned by a panel of economic journalists, he said he would rather be unpopular "than take the wrong path."

Mr. Mitterrand's 90-minute TV appearance was aimed at restoring public confidence in his handling of economic policy since he was elected in May 1981.

Since his election France has seen its currency lose almost half its value against the dollar and is now six months into a tough austerity programme aimed at curbing the nation's inflation rate and foreign trade deficit.

The socialist president reported that the deficit in August was 400 million francs (\$49.4 million) by far the best monthly figure this year.

He argued that France's economic crisis was due not to socialist mistakes but to the economy's failure to adjust to technological change.

He said he was sympathetic towards French managers who were worst hit by Wednesday's austerity budget.

White-collar and managerial unions have fiercely criticised the budget, which brings in a new surtax affecting the top nine per cent of wage earners.

He said it was natural for managers to feel that they were being sacrificed when the tax bill for the remainder of the population would be held at the same level in 1984.

"The difficulty is that if you have to raise taxes, who else is there to bear the burden?" he asked.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices fell further as trading remained dull and an absence of buyers for the new account left prices at the day's lows near the close, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 6.5 at 690.4.

Much attention focussed on details of the U.K. government sale of B.P. shares. 130 million shares will be offered by tender, with minimum price of 40p. B.P. ended down 4p at 43.4, while Shell was 10p lower at 41.6. Leading industrials almost all fell, with Blue Circle and GEC each down 5p.

Government bonds firmed slightly, however. Gold shares rallied from early lows, and U.S. stocks were mixed.

The new 10 per cent treasury 1987 stocks met demand in early trade, dealers said, and the government broker supplied stock at £20½ part paid. Remaining stocks of 2½ per cent exchequer 1987 were exhausted in the wake of Thursday's news of U.K. tax changes on offshore funds, dealers added.

BTR rose 5p to 517 against the trend, while ICI added 4p at 528 following news of the sale of U.S. Gulf interests for \$62 million.

Banks were weak, with Barclays down 15p at 477, and insurances again fell.

In stores, South African Company Checkers gained 20p at 245 on its reduced pretax loss.

G.M. celebrates 75th birthday

DETROIT (R) — General Motors (G.M.) the world's largest car-maker, celebrates its 75th birthday Friday with festivities buoyed by the end of a recession that caused the American car industry some of its most difficult years.

The birthday comes on the upturn of a business cycle and in a year that securities analysts predict will be the most profitable ever for G.M. and other carmakers.

The company marks its rise to a global giant in the carmaking business with a jubilee on one of Detroit's most busiest thoroughfares, West Grand Boulevard.

The street will be renamed General Motors Boulevard.

Analysts predict G.M. will earn a record \$3.5 billion for 1983 on sales of \$44 billion, a dramatic turnaround from record losses of \$72 million only three years ago.

Thursday G.M. chairman Roger Smith predicted North American car and truck sales will reach 20 million units "sometime in the mid-1990s".

In 1908, G.M. said, chairman William Durant "brashly predicted that a million cars a year would someday be in demand."

Fewer than 100,000 American-made cars were sold in 1908, excluding imports of 179 cars — 143 from France, 27 from Italy and six from Britain. G.M. sold 25,000 cars and trucks in 1909.

About 7.7 million cars were sold in the U.S. in 1982, including G.M. turnover of 3.15 million. G.M. now sees U.S. car sales rising to 8.8 million in the 1983 model-year and to 10.2 million next year, including millions of imported models.

Cars cost less than \$1,000 each in 1908. They now average \$11,500 for a 1984-model car.

When G.M. was formed in 1908 as a New Jersey corporation with the Buick Motor Car Company of Flint, Michigan, as its prime operating unit, it was capitalised at \$12.5 million — \$17 million in preferred stock and \$5.5 million in common shares, each with a par value of \$1.

G.M. now has 149 plants and other facilities in the United States and 13 in Canada. It operates in 29 other countries, employing a total of 657,000 workers.

S. Arabia raises IMF contribution

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia is increasing its International Monetary Fund (IMF) quota under a royal decree, the official Saudi Press Agency reported Thursday.

The increase, to 3.2 billion Special Drawing Rights (\$3.35 billion) from 2.1 billion (\$2.2 billion) was made under an agreement approved in February by the interim committee of the IMF.

Meanwhile the United States Thursday indicated it is willing to drop its demand to cut back the ability of cash-starved developing countries to borrow from the IMF, leading financial sources said.

But deputy finance ministers and central bankers from the Group 10 leading industrialised countries meeting in Paris to prepare for the annual IMF meeting in Washington have made no progress on bridging finance for the fund, the sources added.

The IMF session starts on Sept. 27.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.4983/93	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2330/33	Canadian dollars
	2.6735/45	West German marks
	2.9895/9905	Dutch guilders
	2.1730/40	Swiss francs
	53.96/54.00	Belgian francs
	8.0790/0820	French francs
	1601.00/1601.75	Italian lire
	243.50/60	Japanese yen
	7.8650/8700	Swedish crowns
	7.4200/50	Norwegian crowns
	9.5960/6010	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	405.25/405.75	U.S. dollars

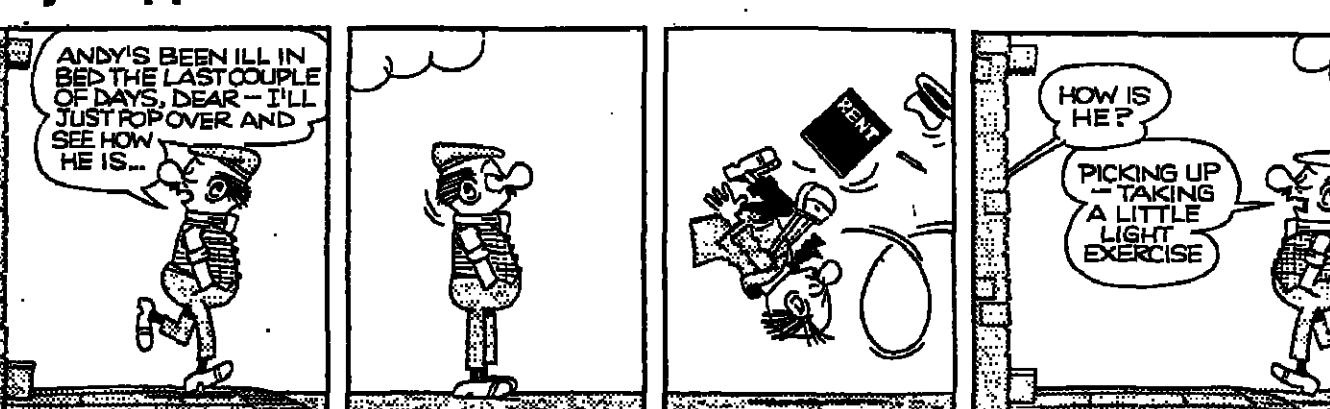
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning finds you able to plan your day's activities and organize your time so that you can do those things which mean the most to you in practical ways. Energies are up.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Handling pressures of a public nature early is wise and later you can be with persons who can assist you in gaining wishes.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Morning is the best time to push those new ideas you have but later be out in the public for whatever you want to accomplish.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get those errands done for yourself and your loved one. Later be with persons who can be of assistance to you.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Do something that will please a partner and then handle your own affairs most wisely.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You can complete that detailed work, but later be with a partner to look into new deals or ventures. Do some favor for a fellow worker.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Early plan that amusement and then handle all those little chores that await your attention. Then do some favor for kin.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get home tasks done early and later you can take time for the recreation you need and like. Plan the future better with your family.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan just how to state your views to partners before you get busy on home responsibilities. Get correspondence handled.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get financial affairs handled wisely. Then you can see friends who are progressive. Get good ideas from them.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get your health in better shape and later get into practical affairs that are important to handle. Get your home in order.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Schedule your time well so that you can get work done early and then be out impressing others with your talents.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Gain the advice of a very clever friend and then plan for an adventure that is interesting and exciting. Go after a personal wish.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those fascinating young persons who will have much energy and many ideas and should be guided properly otherwise your progeny could just as easily get on the wrong side of life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

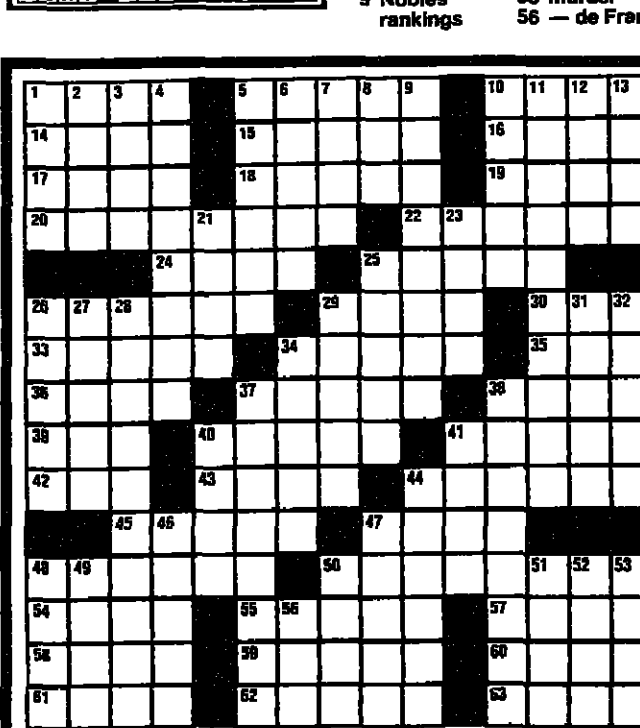
THE Daily Crossword By Emory H. Cain

- ACROSS
- Vex
 - Constrict
 - "Heartbreak House"
 - "Baked in"
 - "Positive Thinking"
 - Vetch
 - Transmitted
 - Street show
 - Being in Cordoba
 - Mental burden
 - Roved at large
 - First name in fairy tales
 - 25 Hindu vicary
 - 26 Put back a fallen picture
 - 29 Fashion
 - 30 Sprite
 - 33 Antelope
 - 34 Santa's reindeer
 - 35 Part of HRH
 - 36 Louisiana political name
 - 37 Aligns
 - 38 Aplanist's concern
 - 39 "The — and"
 - 40 Military VIPs
 - 41 Sari wearer
 - 42 Young sheep
 - 43 "— we forget"
 - 44 Presented
 - 45 Dog's strap
 - 47 Squealed
 - 48 During the time that
 - 50 Haunts
 - 54 Harass
 - 55 — share (major part)
 - 57 Meat
 - 58 Fish sauce
 - 59 Happiness
 - 60 Logan or Raines
 - 61 Wine
 - 62 Of ecological communities
 - 63 Depend
 - 10 Office worker
 - 11 Leg
 - 12 A Johnson
 - 13 Gardner's woe
 - 21 Grit
 - 25 Titles
 - 26 Sublease
 - 27 Funeral oration
 - 28 Aerial daredevil
 - 29 Wake rudely
 - 31 River slight
 - 32 Like SD
 - 34 1929 word
 - 37 Braided frames
 - 38 Result of a binge
 - 40 "Gil —"
 - 44 Pealed
 - 45 Greta's partner
 - 46 Opt
 - 47 — Anita
 - 48 Make a package
 - 49 Hawaiian port
 - 50 Kind of frost
 - 51 African river
 - 52 Lanky
 - 53 Murder
 - 56 — de France

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN

- Pant
- Mimic
- Queue
- Doesn't finish
- Pardoned, to a con
- Signs of sorrow
- Seldom seen
- Pub quaff
- Nobles' rankings



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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WATHE

RADIC

ROMMEY

FLAUWL

WHAT THOSE ESKIMOS LOVED TO DO AT DINNER TIME.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: MERCY PHONY INBORN DEPICT
Answer: How the executioner would have preferred getting to work—BY CHOPPER

WORLD

Aviation experts discuss resolution on disaster

MONTREAL (R) — After listening all day to Western calls for an independent inquiry into the shooting down of a South Korean airliner, the Soviet Union told aviation experts meeting here that it was conducting its own investigation.

It also called Thursday on South Korea, Japan and the United States to supply technical data about the crash.

"No one has told us how the plane came to be over Soviet territory," Soviet delegate Ivan Orlov told an emergency meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

"Before completion of the (Soviet) report there are no grounds for studying the matter in ICAO," he added.

When the session was adjourned other delegates started to

confer on a draft resolution to be presented to the U.N. agency Friday. No one has a veto in ICAO and resolutions can be passed by a simple majority. No details of the resolution were revealed.

Calls for an impartial international inquiry into the South Korean airliner disaster abounded at Thursday's meeting of ICAO's 33-nation governing council and were made by such widely diverse countries as Jamaica, Colombia and Australia.

Other countries wanted international air rules reviewed and

improved, with France calling for an amendment to international air laws that would specifically ban the use of force against civilian airliners.

Congress denounces Soviets

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Congress, in what one senator said was an unprecedented action, has unanimously denounced the Soviet Union's "criminal destruction" of a South Korean airliner with the loss of 269 lives.

President Reagan, welcoming the resolution, said: "The Kremlin is on notice: When it comes to responding to its aggression, there are no Republicans or Democrats — only Americans, united and determined to protect our freedom and secure the peace."

The fighter pilots said on Soviet

state television they were convinced the aircraft was on a reconnaissance mission or a bomber, and Moscow has claimed they did not know it was a civilian plane.

"I feel this was the case," said Gen. Goro Takeda, who retired two years ago as chairman of the joint staff council of the Japanese Defence Agency.

"The methods they employed in their interception were not good ones," he told reporters.

Gen. Takeda said the Soviet fighters were faced with the difficult task of identifying the aircraft in the dark with little light from the moon.

Gen. Takeda said under these conditions it would be extremely difficult to identify the intruder as a Boeing 747.

Visibility was 10,000 metres at the time, he said, adding: "You would have to get within 200 to 300 metres of the aircraft to identify the characteristic bulge of the 747."

Transcripts of the pilots' conversations, released by Japan and the United States, show that the closest the Soviet aircraft appeared to have flown to the jumbo as it crossed Sakhalin island was 2,000 metres.

The general said the Soviet Union has a system for warning aircraft intruding into its airspace, which lays down that first a green flare rocket should be fired and then a red one meaning "Follow my order. There is no guarantee for your safety."

The transcripts do not mention such rockets being fired, but indicate the Soviet pilots fired warning cannon shots.

The Japanese general, who was forced to retire early after making critical remarks about Japan's defence capabilities, said the warning shots would probably have included tracer shells. In Japan, he said, fighters have inserted in every five rounds in the cannon ammunition chain.

The general estimated the fig-

'Soviet interception techniques are poor'

TOKYO (R) — Soviet pilots who shot down a Korean airliner failed to identify it as a civilian plane because of their poor handling of interception techniques, a former top Japanese general has said.

His view is shared by Western military sources in Tokyo, who said the pilots did not seem to have done enough to establish what sort of plane they were shooting down.

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hurs fired at a distance of 3,000 metres from the jumbo. The tracers have a range of 4,000 metres and would have been near their ultimate range if the airliner was flying away from the interceptors.

All the signs were that the Korean jumbo pilot was unaware of any such warning, the general said.

Western military sources, asked by Reuters to comment on the general's theories, agreed that the interception had been handled badly.

They noted that Western air forces regularly practiced flying close to large aircraft at night, not only for identification purposes but also for mid-air refuelling.

Some Western air force pilots are taught how to tuck well in under a suspect plane, fly in close formation alongside and make an identification with special light beams controlled from the fighter cockpit.

The Soviet pilots appeared not to have gone close enough or moved into a position where they could try to silhouette the intruder against the dim light of dawn, the sources said.

They added that the whole interception seemed to have been badly handled because the fighters were running low on fuel as they reached the airliner, and this introduced an element of urgency to their operation.

Soviet stage search

TOKYO (R) — The Soviet Union, using a midge submarine, launched a full-scale search for wreckage from a downed South Korean jumbo airliner, the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency said.

Soviet vessels searching in an area of open sea about 32 kilometres north of Moneron Island in the Sea of Japan, off the Soviet Far East island of Sakhalin, now number 24, it said.

One of 15 Japanese patrol boats searching for debris and bodies reported that a 12,000-ton Soviet rescue ship pulled up a small undersea boat painted red and white Thursday morning in the area where a large marking buoy was floated, the agency said.

Police said three more pieces of human flesh believed to be from victims of the downed airliner were found Thursday off the Okhotsk Coast of Japan's north-

thermost main island of Hokkaido.

U.S. seeks black box

A U.S. salvage ship using a sonar system is probing the ocean bed north of Japan for wreckage of the jumbo, navy officials said Thursday.

The officials said they hoped to find the plane's "black box" record of instrument readings to discover why the Boeing 747 with 269 people on board went off course into Soviet territory before it was shot down.

The fleet ocean tug Narragansett is patrolling the region where the 747 is thought to have crashed to try to find any wreckage, they said.

Sonar systems, using sound echoes to locate underwater objects, were being used, the officials added.

Any wreckage located could be raised by an unmanned diving device able to retrieve objects from the ocean floor at great depths, the navy said.

Boycott is on

Meanwhile, the United States said Thursday a current boycott over the disaster would stop 50 per cent of Western flights to the Soviet Union and 30 per cent of the Soviet airline Aeroflot's flights to the West for at least two weeks.

An administration official said 80 of 156 scheduled flights to the Soviet Union from the West would be cancelled over the period. He did not give numbers for Aeroflot flights to the West.

The official said the boycott would last longer than two weeks in many countries because they or their pilots had agreed to extend the action beyond that time and the United States was gratified by this.

Airlines in the 15 countries imposing the boycott — 13 NATO allies plus Switzerland and Japan — fly half the world's commercial airline flights, the official said.

He noted that, although France was not taking part in the boycott, Aeroflot planes could not get into Paris Thursday because they could not fly over West Germany or Switzerland.

Aeroflot planes would not be able to land in Ireland because they could not fly over Britain.

New York transport authorities have decided to bar special planes

carrying Soviet diplomats to a United Nations conference from landing at local airports, a spokesman said.

The spokesman for the Port Authority of New York said the decision had been taken because the diplomats' safety could not be guaranteed following the furore over the South Korean airliner.

Spokesman Fred Boyd said the State Department had informed the port authority, which runs the New York Metropolitan area's airports, that the Soviet Union was planning to fly in diplomats to attend a U.N. conference.

"We consulted with our police and decided that there was a potentially volatile situation, and it was not in the best interests of public safety to allow the planes to land," Boyd said.

And the Soviet Union has been barred from taking part in an international aerospace show in Japan because of the shooting down of a South Korean airliner, organisers said Thursday.

International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno told reporters the government backed the decision as a further sanction against Moscow over the downing of the airliner.

Organisers of the nine-day show, to be held at Gifu air base in western Japan from Oct. 29, said a letter rejecting an application to take part was sent to the Soviet aircraft export corporation.

A spokesman for the organising committee said the letter mentioned possible safety problems for Soviet participants in view of the feelings of Japanese people over the airliner attack.

Canadian note returned

The Soviet embassy in Ottawa has returned a Canadian government note advising that compensation would be sought for survivors of 10 Canadians who died in the downing of the South Korean airliner.

An external affairs department spokesman said return of the note, which Soviet officials first refused to accept a week ago, signalled Moscow's refusal to accept financial responsibility for the deaths of all aboard the Boeing 747.

The spokesman said the Soviet action was not unexpected and did not alter Canada's determination to seek compensation for the surviving families.

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